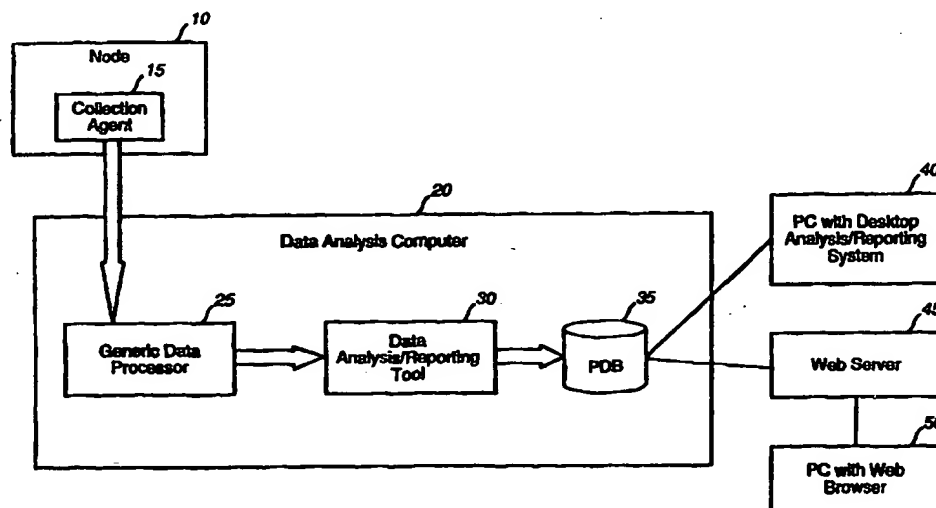




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>G06F 15/163, 13/12, 13/00, 5/00, 9/44,</b> <b>H04N 1/21, H03M 9/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/44145</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date: 2 September 1999 (02.09.99)</b>
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/04243 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> — 25 February 1999 (25.02.99)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/031,965      27 February 1998 (27.02.98)      US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> MCI WORLDCOM, INC. [US/US]; 515 East Amite Street, Jackson, MS 39201 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> WACLAWSKI, Anthony, C.; 3645 Riailto Heights #226, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 (US). BRYAN, Bruce, C.; 7010 Ashley Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80922 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> GROLZ, Edward, W.; Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY 11530 (US).	<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CA, JP, MX, SG, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>	

**(54) Title:** META DATA PROCESSOR FOR CONVERTING PERFORMANCE DATA INTO A GENERIC FORMAT

**(57) Abstract**

A system and method (20) for processing performance metric data and converting the data from Universal/Uniform data format (UDF) to a form readable by data analysis/reporting tools (30) such as SAS IT Service Vision. Performance metric data is collected by collection agents (15) in UDF files. Universal/Uniform data format files produced by the same type of collection agent (15) are reformatted and mapped to a dataset (figure 3) having a number of records or observations. The datasets (figure 3) are sorted by grouping the records according to a characteristic such as an attribute and performance data tables (figure 3) are constructed from the sorted datasets in the form of SAS datasets. The SAS datasets may be read by data analysis/reporting tools (30) that use the datasets to produce charts and graphs of computer system performance for display.

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**META DATA PROCESSOR FOR CONVERTING PERFORMANCE  
DATA INTO A GENERIC FORMAT**

5        This invention relates to a device and method  
for evaluating computing capacity for institutions that  
employ multiple computers. More particularly, this  
invention relates to a generic data processing device  
and method for converting computer system performance  
data from a first format to a second format.

10            Companies that own and operate computers for  
data processing encounter a need for capacity planning  
of computing resources, so that they can efficiently  
and accurately plan the purchasing of new computing  
resources. Computing resources include CPUs, memory,  
15        disk storage, tape storage, access devices, operating  
systems, file systems, and many others. Capacity  
planning relies on the accurate forecasting of resource  
utilization. Forecasting, in turn, requires analysis  
of current and historical system performance metrics  
20        data. These metrics include CPU utilization, disk  
storage utilization, memory utilization, memory  
allocation, file system access, and many others.

          There are several issues of concern with  
regard to capacity planning. It is important for  
25        companies to be able to determine points at which new  
hardware will become necessary to meet system  
requirements. It is also important for companies to be  
able to project scenarios for potential configuration  
changes including both hardware and software. Another  
30        issue of concern is the monitoring and analysis of  
performance problems.

          To address these and other needs, data  
analysis/reporting tools for analyzing, reporting, and  
graphing system performance data for the purposes of

capacity forecasting and planning is currently commercially available. One such product that is widely used is SAS IT Service Vision software available from the SAS Institute, Inc. of Cary, North Carolina.

5 However, performance data must be provided to SAS IT Service Vision in properly formatted SAS datasets. Likewise, specially formatted performance data is required by other commercially available data analysis software.

10 There are software products available, known as collection agents, that run on computers and collect raw performance data from computer resources. Examples of collection agents include Patrol available from BMC Corporation of Houston, Texas; Unicenter TNG available  
15 from Computer Associates of Islandia, NY, BGS available from BMC Corporation, and Candle Availability Command Center from Candle Corporation. Most of the available collection agents may compile performance data into flat files known as Universal/Uniform Data Format  
20 (hereinafter UDF) files. A significant problem with available collection agents is the UDF files they produce are not properly formatted for use by data analysis/reporting tools such as SAS IT Service Vision. Furthermore, different types of collection agents may  
25 compile UDF files having different arrangements, using different variables and sequential ordering of variables. Data from the UDF files must be appropriately processed to produce properly formatted datasets that may be read and used by data  
30 analysis/reporting tools.

Heretofore, it has been necessary to process data from each type of collection agent in a unique way to produce properly formatted datasets. Often, a customized data processing program had to be written

for each collection agent. Further complicating this task is the fact that a single UDF file contains data for many different types of performance metrics; these data must be sorted out into individual dataset tables for input to data analysis/reporting tools such as SAS IT Service Vision.

Accordingly, there is a need for a single integrated product that can read performance data from many different types of collection agents and convert that performance data into properly formatted SAS datasets for use by data analysis/reporting tools irrespective of the type of collection agent that produced the performance data.

The present invention is a data processor for processing performance metric data. The invention functions as a generic interface that facilitates communication between any one of a number of collection agents and data analysis/reporting tools.

In accordance with the present invention, computer system metrics performance data contained in UDF files is converted into SAS datasets for input to data analysis/reporting tools such as SAS IT Service Vision.

The present invention may also perform data processing by identifying the source of the UDF file received, transposing the UDF file data into properly formatted records, sorting the records into individual tables in accordance with the type of metrics reported, and providing the dataset to the data analysis/reporting tool.

The present invention is further directed to an apparatus for converting performance metric data from UDF files to a format readable by data analysis/reporting tools such as SAS IT Service Vision.

The apparatus includes a data processor programmed to retrieve UDF files from various collection agents that may be resident on computers. Each UDF file includes several records that contain performance metric data for the computers and the performance metric data is separated into various fields. The data processor is further programmed to reformat the UDF files, map each UDF file to a dataset and sort the dataset by grouping the records/observations of the dataset by field/attribute. The data processor is additionally programmed to build performance data tables using the sorted dataset.

Still further, the present invention is directed to a system for processing and analyzing performance metric data. The system includes a number of nodes, e.g., computers, where each computer has a collection agent. The collection agents collect performance metric data from the computers and compile the performance metric data into UDF files. A data analysis computer is provided that retrieves UDF files from the collection agents and selects those UDF files produced by the same type of collection agent. The data analysis computer then reformats the selected UDF files and maps the reformatted files to a dataset. The dataset is then sorted by grouping the records/observations by field/attribute, unique datetime stamp, and performance data tables are built by the data analysis computer using the sorted dataset. The performance data tables are in this case SAS datasets, however, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, DB2, SQLServer, or any other database product may be used.

An advantage of the present invention is that it provides a single, generic handshake interface between different collection agents and data

analysis/reporting tools. The invention is not proprietary and does not rely on any specific vendor's collection agent or computer hardware. Using the present invention, companies can efficiently provide services such as capacity planning and other forecasting and diagnostic services to their customers who may use different collection agents. This reduces the burden placed on customers to obtain an interface that will appropriately process performance metric data collected by the customer's collection agent. In addition, it simplifies the task of the service provider and allows it to confidently market its services to a wide variety of customers irrespective of the type of collection agent or computer hardware the customers employ.

A more specific advantage of the invention is that by processing the performance metric data into SAS datasets, the volume of performance metric data input to the data analysis product is reduced by as much as a factor of four from prior art systems.

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a system architecture in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 depicts a comma-delimited UDF file produced by a collection agent.

FIG. 3 shows process architecture for a generic data processor in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a first program module in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a second program module in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a third program module in accordance with the invention.

FIGS. 7A, 7B and 7C represent the code for performing the process depicted in FIG. 4.

FIGS. 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 8F, 8G, 8H, 8I, 8J, 8K, 8L, 8M, 8N, 8O, 8P, 8Q, 8R, 8S, 8T, 8U, 8V and 8W represent the code for performing the process illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6.

FIG. 9 shows an exemplary computer system for use in the present invention.

FIGS. 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D depict UNIX system metrics.

The present invention is a generic data processor for converting data, particularly performance metric data, into a form readable by data analysis/reporting tools such as SAS IT Service Vision. Figure 1 illustrates a system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the system, capacity forecasting and planning services are provided for the computing resources embodied by a plurality of nodes 10. In the preferred embodiment, the nodes 10 are computers such as UNIX, Windows NT and PC based workstations. A proprietary collection agent 15 runs on each node 10. Collection agents 15 collect raw performance data or performance metric data from the computer resources. These data include CPU utilization, memory utilization and allocation, storage device utilization and allocation, and other types of metrics. Exemplary UNIX system metrics are depicted in Figures 10A-10D. Examples of collection agents 15 that may be used in the system include the aforementioned Patrol, Unicenter TNG, Candle, and BGS.



Collection agents 15 compile the raw performance data and writes them into flat files known as Universal/Uniform Data Format (UDF) files. A single UDF file may contain performance data for many different types of metrics. The UDF files produced by collection agents 15 are similar in that they include data values for system performance metrics, along with data identifying the source of the metrics. In addition, the data values are arranged in character delimited records, preferably linear comma or linear tab delimited records. However, the UDF files may differ in the specific variables used and the sequential ordering of variables. As used herein, the term "variable" refers to specific performance values of the records.

An example of a comma-delimited UDF file produced by a collection agent is depicted in Figure 2. This particular example was produced by BMC's Patrol. Each line represents a record of a metric collected. Each record comprises the following fields:

Node -- computer/processor/machine from which the metric was taken or to which the metric is attributed; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, node="normet09".

Application -- application or resource from which the metric was taken or to which the metric is attributed; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, application = "DISK". Other examples

are CPU, File System, memory,  
network, etc.

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5	Instance --	identifies specific instance of resource (application) that the metric came from; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, instance = "cl 0t1 00", which identifies a specific DISK.
10	Parameter --	type of metric collected (i.e., CPU utilization) for the specified application; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, parameter = "DSKMspS".
15	Date --	date the metric was collected; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, date = "1997-12-01 ".
20	Time --	system timestamp of when the metric was collected; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, time = "06:07:23". In Figure 2, date and time are actually one field, since no comma delimits them. Parsing can separate them into two fields.
25	Metric --	the actual metric, representing the payload data; in the first line in the Figure 2 example, metric = "1".
30		

An input UDF file typically comprises these or similar fields, although these fields may be arranged in different orders and have different formats, depending on the specific collection agent.

5 The data contained in the fields may be in a flat file, with records delimited by characters, e.g., commas, tabs, spaces, or the like.

10 The UDF files are transmitted to a data analysis computer 20 for processing. The UDF files are processed so they may be read by the data analysis/reporting tool 30. In the preferred embodiment, the data analysis computer 20 is a UNIX Midrange Server. However, the data analysis computer 20 may be a mainframe, an NT server, PC's, phone 15 system, fax machine, or any other machine capable of storing or writing performance data. Preferably, the UDF files are transmitted via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) over an Internet Protocol (IP) WAN. However, other methods of transferring files may be used.

20 In keeping with an aspect of the invention, a generic data processor 25 is operatively engaged with the data analysis computer 20. The generic data processor 25 receives each UDF file, reads the first line of the UDF file and determines the specific 25 arrangement of data contained therein. The type of collection agent 15 that produced the data may be determined from the arrangement of the data. The generic data processor 25 comprises program code that identifies the UDF formats of prespecified 30 versions and types of commercially available collection agents 15. The generic data processor 25 then transposes and reformats the performance metric data and sorts the reformatted performance metric data into individual tables referred to as Performance Data

Tables for each type of metric reported. The resulting Performance Data Tables are suitable for input into data analysis/reporting tool 30. Preferably the Performance Data Tables are in the form of SAS datasets.

The SAS datasets are then input to the data analysis/reporting tool 30, in the preferred embodiment SAS IT Service Vision. The SAS IT Service Vision integrates the performance data into daily, weekly, yearly, etc., groups of data; stores data in a Performance Database 35 (PDB); and produces graphical displays of performance data that are useful for capacity forecasting and planning. Reports and data views from the PDB may be retrieved by any known method. A PC 40 running Desktop SAS can access it directly over a LAN/WAN, or a Web Server 45 can provide an interface over an IP network, for PCs with Web Browsers such as PC 50.

Turning now to more specific operational aspects of the invention, Figure 3 illustrates the process architecture of the generic data processor 25. Generic data processor 25 is preferably comprised of two SAS programs resident on the data analysis computer 20. The first program, referred to herein as BLDSASDS, receives UDF input files 55, parses the data contained in the files, and builds an SAS output dataset 60 by mapping input data fields to specific attributes of the output SAS dataset 60. Other attributes are derived. These attributes are:

NODE	mapped from node field in input UDF file
APP	mapped from application field in input UDF file

INSTANCE mapped from instance field in input UDF file  
PARM mapped from parameter field in input UDF file  
DATE mapped from date field in input UDF file  
TIME mapped from time field in input UDF file  
5 HOUR derived from time field in input UDF file  
METRIC mapped from metric field in input UDF file  
DATETIME derived by concatenating date and time fields  
in input UDF file  
QUARTER derived by dividing hour into four segments  
10 ZONE derived from date and hour fields; represents  
shift during the week. Three zones are  
defined.

15 It should be noted that records of UDF files correspond  
to observations of SAS datasets. In addition, fields  
of UDF files correspond to attributes of SAS datasets.

The first program BLDSASDS produces one  
output SAS dataset 60 for multiple UDF input files 55;  
the multiple UDF files 55 that result in a single  
20 output SAS dataset 60 are produced by the same type of  
collection agent (e.g., BMC Patrol), but represent  
different time segments and can come from multiple  
nodes (computers). In the preferred embodiment,  
BLDSASDS collects all UDF files for a single date from  
25 a single type of collection agent, and produces a  
single SAS dataset.

The second program, referred to herein as  
META PROCESSOR, takes the output SAS dataset 60 built  
by BLDSASDS and produces multiple Performance Data  
30 Tables 65. In the preferred embodiment the Performance  
Data Tables 65 are in the form of an SAS dataset that  
is formatted for SAS IT Service Vision. Further, a  
Performance Data Table 65 is built for each "APP"  
attribute value.

A flowchart for BLDSASDS is shown in Figure 4. Figure 7 depicts the SAS code for BLDSASDS. In step 110, BLDSASDS reads multiple UDF input files 55 from a specified directory on the data analysis computer 20 on which BLDSASDS runs. Based on the specific arrangement of data, BLDSASDS identifies the collection agent 15 that produced each UDF file. The first program, BLDSASDS then retrieves multiple UDF input files that are produced by the same type of collection agent 15. Preferably, these multiple UDF files 55 represent a single day's data that have been collected by the same type of collection agent (e.g., BMC Patrol) for multiple nodes.

In step 120, BLDSASDS reads the textual contents of each UDF file 55 produced by the same type of collection agent 15 and builds an output SAS dataset 60 from these contents. Each line of the UDF file 55 is parsed into input fields, based on comma-delimiters or other pre-programmed rules. Each input field of a record in the UDF file 55 is then mapped to a specific attribute of a record in the output SAS dataset 60 (SAS records are referred to as observations). Other attributes are then calculated, as described in reference to Figure 3.

In step 130, BLDSASDS sorts the observations in the output SAS dataset 60 by specific attribute sort order, i.e., by "NODE", "APP", "INSTANCE", "DATE", and "HOUR". BLDSASDS also removes duplicate observations.

In step 140, BLDSASDS names the output SAS dataset 60 for the date on which the metrics were collected. The dataset 60 is then ready for the META PROCESSOR.

Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating the process performed by the META PROCESSOR. Figure 8

depicts the SAS code for the META PROCESSOR. In step 210, the META PROCESSOR reads the output SAS dataset 60 produced by BLDSASDS. In step 220, the META PROCESSOR groups observations that have the same "APP" field into discrete tables. The output of the META PROCESSOR is multiple Performance Data Tables 65, with each table containing performance data for a single "APP".

In step 230, the META PROCESSOR builds a Performance Data Table 65 for each value of "APP". For example, a Performance Data Table 65 is built for metrics on CPU, disk, file system, kernel, memory, network, NFS, Oracle, Patrol Agent, total Processes, Active Processes, SMP, SWAP, Sybase, and User. As shown in the META PROCESSOR source code in Figure 8, a process may be performed for each "APP" Performance Data Table 65. These processes are similar.

Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating the sub-process of step 230 of Figure 5. By way of example, Figure 6 is directed to building a Performance Data Table for the File System metric. However, as illustrated in Figure 8, similar processes may be employed for building Performance Data Tables 65 for other metrics. Step 310 indicates that this process is performed on each observation of the Performance Data Table 65. In step 220 of Figure 5, all observations for APP = FILESYSTEM are grouped into a distinct table. In the sub-process of Figure 6, each observation in this table is acted upon, and is referred to as the input observation. Output observations are created by the META PROCESSOR for the Performance Data Table dataset.

In step 320 an observation for the output Performance Data Table dataset is built by keeping static attributes from the input dataset; these

attributes include "APP", "DATE", "DATETIME", "HOUR",  
"INSTANCE", "NODE", "PARM", "QUARTER", and "TIME".  
Three additional attributes are created: "FSCAPCTY",  
"FSFINODE", and "FSINPCTU". These represent the three  
5 types of metrics collected for the File System  
application. Other applications (values of "APP"  
attribute) will have different numbers of metric  
types collected. The metric type collected is  
indicated in the "PARM" attribute.

10 In the next three steps, the value of the  
"METRIC" attribute in the input observation is assigned  
to one of the three attributes created in step 320, in  
accordance with the value of the "PARM" attribute in  
the input observation. More particularly, in step 330,  
15 if the value of the "PARM" attribute of the input  
observation is equal to "FSCapacity", then the value of  
the "METRIC" attribute is assigned to "FSCAPCTY" in the  
output observation in step 340. Here, "FSCAPACITY"  
represents the capacity of the file system. If the  
20 value of the "PARM" attribute does not equal  
"FSCapacity" then the process proceeds to  
step 350.

In step 350, if the value of the "PARM"  
attribute of the input observation is equal to  
25 "FSFreeInodes", then the value of the "METRIC"  
attribute is assigned to "FSFINODE" in the output  
observation in step 360. Here, "FSFINODE" represents  
the number of free I-nodes. If the value of the "PARM"  
attribute does not equal "FS FreeInodes" then the  
30 process proceeds to step 370.

In step 370, if the value of the "PARM"  
attribute of the input observation is equal to  
"FSInodeUsedPercent", then the value of the "METRIC"  
attribute is assigned to "FSINPCTU" in the output



observation in step 380. Here, "FSINPCTU" represents the number of free I-nodes. If the value of the "PARM" attribute does not equal "FSInodeUsedPercent" then the process proceeds to step 390.

5           Step 390 is an optional error processing step that may be performed when the "PARM" attribute of the input observation does not equal any of the values set forth in steps 330, 350 or 370. This error processing step may include defaulting the output observation to a  
10       pre-defined value or string, and continuing with the next observation.

          In step 400, a check is performed to determine whether all observations have been processed. If they have not, then the process returns to step 320.  
15       If they have, then step 410 is performed whereby the processed observations are summarized by NODE, APP, INSTANCE, DATETIME, DATE, TIME, and HOUR. The META PROCESSOR then outputs the Performance Data Table in step 420.

20           It should be noted that all Performance Data Tables built by the META PROCESSOR in step 230 of Figure 5 are provided to the data analysis/reporting tool 30 in an appropriate format for further processing. The data analysis/reporting tool 30 may  
25       then produce reports and graphs for a display containing a variety of system information that is of significant value to Information Technology professionals.

30           In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the nodes 10 are UNIX-based midrange computers, such as DEC Alpha servers and IBM RS/6000 computers. However, in alternate embodiments, the nodes 10 may comprise other computers using different operating systems and hardware configurations. In

further alternate embodiments, the nodes 10 may comprise other information devices including networks, phone systems, fax machines, or other devices capable of storing or writing performance related data.

5           The data analysis computer 20 employed in the preferred embodiment is an IBM AIX RS 6000 UNIX server illustrated in Figure 9. An EMC disk array (not shown) having 270GB of storage may be attached to the server. The data analysis computer 20 is not limited to a UNIX  
10          system. The data analysis computer 20 could be a PC, a mainframe, Windows NT workstation, or any other computing device.

          The data analysis computer 20 includes one or more processors 605. Processor 605 is connected to  
15          command bus 610. The data analysis computer 20 may communicate with other systems such as PC 40 or web server 45 via a network 615.

          Data analysis computer 20 also includes a main memory 620, preferably random access memory (RAM),  
20          and a secondary memory 625. Secondary memory 625 includes, for example, a hard disk drive 630, a PROM 635 and/or a removable storage drive 640, representing a floppy disk drive, magnetic tape drive, a compact disk drive, etc. Removable storage drive 640 reads  
25          from and/or writes to a removable storage unit 645 in a well known manner.

          Removable storage unit 645, also called a program storage device or a computer program product, represents a floppy disk, magnetic tape, compact disk,  
30          etc. As will be appreciated, removable storage unit 645 includes a computer usable storage medium having stored therein computer software and/or data.

          Computer programs (also called computer control logic), such as BLDSASDS and the META PROCESSOR

are stored in main memory and/or secondary memory 625. Such computer programs, when executed, enable data analysis computer 20 to perform the features of the present invention as discussed herein. In particular, the computer programs, when executed, enable generic data processor 25 to perform significant features of the present invention. Accordingly, such computer programs represent controllers of the data analysis computer 20.

In an alternate embodiment, the invention is directed to a computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having control logic (computer software) stored therein. The control logic, when executed by the generic data processor 25, causes the generic data processor 25 to perform the functions described herein.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. While the present invention is particularly suited to function as an interface between available collection agents and SAS IT Service Vision software, it is not limited to this function. The invention may be used to convert performance metric data from a variety of collection agents to datasets. These datasets may be used by SAS IT Service Vision or any other appropriate data analysis/reporting tool. Further, any type of performance data can be processed. Metrics collected by database collection agents and network collection agents may be used as well as those collected by UNIX collection agents. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary

embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

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Claims:

1                   1.    In a computer, a method for converting  
2                   performance metric data, produced by a plurality of  
3                   types of collection agents resident on said plurality  
4                   of nodes, from UDF files to a second format, said  
5                   method comprising:  
6                         retrieving a plurality of UDF files from a  
7                   corresponding plurality of collection agents, each UDF  
8                   file including a plurality of records containing  
9                   performance metric data corresponding to one of the  
10                  plurality of nodes, the performance metric data being  
11                  separated into a plurality of fields;  
12                  selecting UDF files produced by one of the  
13                  plurality of collection agents;  
14                  reformatting each UDF file and mapping each  
15                  UDF file to a first dataset;  
16                  sorting the first dataset including grouping  
17                  the records by attribute; and  
18                  building a plurality of performance data  
19                  tables using the sorted first dataset.

1                   2.    The method for converting performance  
2                   metric data of claim 1 wherein reformatting each UDF  
3                   file includes parsing the data fields of each record  
4                   and mapping the parsed data fields to a plurality of  
5                   attributes.

1                   3.    The method for converting performance  
2                   metric data of claim 2 wherein said selection step  
3                   precedes said retrieving step.

1                   4.    The method of claim 2 wherein said  
2    retrieving step precedes said selection step.

1                   5.    The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 3 wherein the plurality of  
3    retrieved UDF files are produced by one or more of the  
4    plurality of nodes.

1                   6.    The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 3 wherein at least one of the  
3    plurality of retrieved UDF files includes performance  
4    metric data from a first time segment and another one  
5    of the plurality of retrieved UDF files includes  
6    performance metric data from a second time segment.

1                   7.    The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 6 wherein the first time segment  
3    is different from the second time segment.

1                   8.    The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 2 wherein the plurality of  
3    attributes include NODE.

1                   9.    The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 2 wherein the plurality of  
3    attributes include APP.

1                   10.   The method for converting performance  
2    metric data of claim 2 wherein sorting the first  
3    dataset includes selecting records from the first data  
4    set and grouping the selected records into discrete  
5    tables wherein the selected records each have a first  
6    one of the plurality of attributes and wherein a value

1 of the first one of the plurality of attributes is the  
2 same for each selected record.

1 11. The method for converting performance  
2 metric data of claim 10 wherein the first one of the  
3 plurality of attributes is APP.

1 12. The method for converting performance  
2 metric data of claim 10 wherein building the plurality  
3 of performance data tables includes:

4 (a) selecting at least one of the discrete  
5 tables and reading the records of the at least one  
6 discrete table,

7 (b) constructing output records by (i)  
8 combining a selected first group of the plurality of  
9 attributes with a selected second group of the  
10 plurality of attributes, the second group being  
11 selected according to the value of the value of the  
12 first one of the plurality of attributes, and (ii) for  
13 each record of the at least one data table, mapping a  
14 value of a second one of the plurality of attributes to  
15 one of the second group of attributes according to a  
16 value of a first one of the first group of attributes,  
17 and

18 (c) summarizing the output records according  
19 to a third group of the plurality of attributes.

1 13. The method for converting performance  
2 metric data of claim 12 wherein the first group of the  
3 plurality of attributes includes APP, DATE, DATETIME,  
4 HOUR, INSTANCE, NODE, PARM QUARTER, and TIME.

1                   14. The method for converting performance  
2       metric data of claim 13 wherein the first one of the  
3       first group of attributes is PARM.

---

1                   15. The method for converting performance  
2       metric data of claim 14 wherein the second one of the  
3       plurality of attributes is METRIC.

1                   16. An apparatus for converting performance  
2       metric data from a plurality of nodes, produced by a  
3       plurality of types of collection agents resident on  
4       said plurality of nodes, from UDF files to a second  
5       format, said apparatus comprising:

6                   a data processor programmed to:

7                   retrieve a plurality of UDF files from a  
8       corresponding plurality of collection agents, each UDF  
9       file including a plurality of records comprising  
10      performance metric data corresponding to one of the  
11      plurality of nodes, the performance metric data being  
12      separated into a plurality of fields;

13                  reformat each UDF file and map each UDF file  
14      to a first data set;

15                  sort the first dataset including group the  
16      records by attribute; and build a plurality of  
17      performance data tables using the sorted first dataset.

1                   17. The apparatus of claim 16 wherein said  
2       data processor is programmed to reformat each UDF file  
3       by parsing the data fields of each record and mapping  
4       the parsed data fields to a plurality of attributes.

1                   18. The apparatus of claim 17 wherein the  
2       plurality of retrieved UDF files are produced by one of  
3       the plurality of types of collection agents.



1                   19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the  
2                   plurality of retrieved UDF files include performance  
3                   metric information for a selected date.

---

1                   20. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the  
2                   plurality of retrieved UDF files are produced by one or  
3                   more of the plurality of nodes.

1                   21. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein at  
2                   least one of the plurality of retrieved UDF files  
3                   includes performance metric data from a first time  
4                   segment and another one of the plurality of retrieved  
5                   UDF files includes performance metric data from a  
6                   second time segment.

1                   22. The apparatus of claim 21 wherein the  
2                   first time segment is different from the second time  
3                   segment.

1                   23. The apparatus of claim 17 wherein said  
2                   data processor is programmed to sort the first dataset  
3                   by selecting records from the first data set and  
4                   grouping the selected records into discrete tables  
5                   wherein the selected records each have a first one of  
6                   the plurality of attributes and wherein a value of the  
7                   first one of the plurality of attributes is the same  
8                   for each selected record.

1                   24. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein said  
2                   data processor is programmed to build the plurality of  
3                   performance data tables by:

4                   (a) selecting at least one of the discrete  
5                   tables and reading the records of the at least one  
6                   discrete table,

1 (b) constructing output records by (i)  
2 combining a selected first group of the plurality of  
3 attributes with a selected second group of the  
4 plurality of attributes, the second group being  
5 selected according to the value of the value of the  
6 first one of the plurality of attributes, and (ii) for  
7 each record of the at least one data table, mapping a  
8 value of a second one of the plurality of attributes to  
9 one of the second group of attributes according to a  
10 value of a first one of the first group of attributes,  
11 and

12 (c) summarizing the output records according  
13 to a third group of the plurality of attributes.

1 25. A computer program product comprising a  
2 computer useable medium having program logic recorded  
3 thereon for use with a data processor to convert  
4 performance metric data, produced by a plurality of  
5 collection agents, from UDF files to a second format,  
6 the plurality of collection agents being resident on a  
7 plurality of nodes, said computer program logic  
8 comprising:

9 computer readable means for retrieving a  
10 plurality of UDF files from a corresponding plurality  
11 of collection agents, each UDF file including a  
12 plurality of records containing performance metric data  
13 corresponding to one of the plurality of nodes, the  
14 performance metric data being separated into a  
15 plurality of fields;

16 computer readable means for reformatting each  
17 UDF file and mapping each UDF file to a first data set;

18 computer readable means for sorting the first  
19 dataset including grouping the records by attribute;  
20 and

1 computer readable means for building a  
2 plurality of performance data tables using the sorted  
3 first dataset.

---

1 26. The computer program product of claim 25  
2 wherein said computer readable reformatting means  
3 includes means for parsing the data fields of each  
4 record and for mapping the parsed data fields to a  
5 plurality of attributes.

1 27. The computer program product of claim 26  
2 wherein said computer readable means for sorting  
3 includes computer readable means for selecting records  
4 from the first data set and grouping the selected  
5 records into discrete tables wherein the selected  
6 records each have a first one of the plurality of  
7 attributes and wherein a value of the first one of the  
8 plurality of attributes is the same for each selected  
9 record.

1 28. The computer program product of claim 27  
2 wherein said computer readable means for building  
3 includes:

4 a) computer readable means for selecting at  
5 least one of the discrete tables and reading the  
6 records of the at least one discrete table,

7 (b) computer readable means for constructing  
8 output records by (i) combining a selected first group  
9 of the plurality of attributes with a selected second  
10 group of the plurality of attributes, the second group  
11 being selected according to the value of the value of  
12 the first one of the plurality of attributes and (ii)  
13 for each record of the at least one data table, mapping  
14 a value of a second one of the plurality of attributes

1 to one of the second group of attributes according to a  
2 value of a first one of the first group of attributes,  
3 and

4 (c) summarizing the output records according  
5 to a third group of the plurality of attributes.

1 29. A system for processing and analyzing  
2 performance metric data for input to a data  
3 analysis/reporting tool, said system comprising:  
4 a plurality of nodes, each node having a  
5 collection agent that collects performance metric data  
6 and compiles the performance metric data into UDF  
7 files, each UDF file including a plurality of records  
8 containing performance metric data corresponding to one  
9 of said plurality of nodes, the performance metric data  
10 being separated into a plurality of fields; and  
11 a data analysis computer including a data  
12 processor programmed to:  
13 retrieve a plurality of UDF files from a  
14 corresponding plurality of collection agents, each UDF  
15 file including a plurality of records containing  
16 performance metric data corresponding to one of the  
17 plurality of nodes, the performance metric data being  
18 separated into a plurality of fields;  
19 select the UDF files produced by one of the  
20 plurality of collection agents:  
21 reformat each UDF file and map each UDF file  
22 to a first data set;  
23 sort the first dataset including group the  
24 records by attribute; and  
25 build a plurality of performance data tables  
26 using the sorted first dataset.

1                   30. The system of claim 29 wherein the  
2           plurality of nodes include a plurality of computers.

1                   31. The apparatus of claim 30 wherein said  
2           data processor is programmed to reformat each UDF file  
3           by parsing the data fields of each record and mapping  
4           the parsed data fields to a plurality of attributes.

1                   32. The apparatus of claim 31 wherein the  
2           plurality of retrieved UDF files are produced by one of  
3           the plurality of types of collection agents.

1                   33. The apparatus of claim 32 wherein the  
2           plurality of retrieved UDF files include performance  
3           metric information for a selected date.

1                   34. The apparatus of claim 32 wherein the  
2           plurality of retrieved UDF files are produced by one or  
3           more of said plurality of nodes.

1                   35. The apparatus of claim 32 wherein at  
2           least one of the plurality of retrieved UDF files  
3           includes performance metric data from a first time  
4           segment and another one of the plurality of retrieved  
5           UDF files includes performance metric data from a  
6           second time segment.

1                   36. The apparatus of claim 35 wherein the  
2           first time segment is different from the second time  
3           segment.

1                   37. The apparatus of claim 31 wherein said  
2           data processor is programmed to sort the first dataset  
3           by selecting records from the first data set and

1       grouping the selected records into discrete tables  
2       wherein the selected records each have a first one of  
3       the plurality of attributes and wherein a value of the  
4       first one of the plurality of attributes is the same  
5       for each selected record.

1               38. The apparatus of claim 37 wherein said  
2       data processor is programmed to build the plurality of  
3       performance data tables by:

4               (a) selecting at least one of the discrete  
5       tables and reading the records of the at least one  
6       discrete table,

7               (b) constructing output records by (i)  
8       combining a selected first group of the plurality of  
9       attributes with a selected second group of the  
10      plurality of attributes, the second group being  
11      selected according to the value of the value of the  
12      first one of the plurality of attributes, and (ii) for  
13      each record of the at least one data table, mapping a  
14      value of a second one of the plurality of attributes to  
15      one of the second group of attributes according to a  
16      value of a first one of the first group of attributes,  
17      and

18              (c) summarizing the output records according  
19      to a third group of the plurality of attributes.

1/40

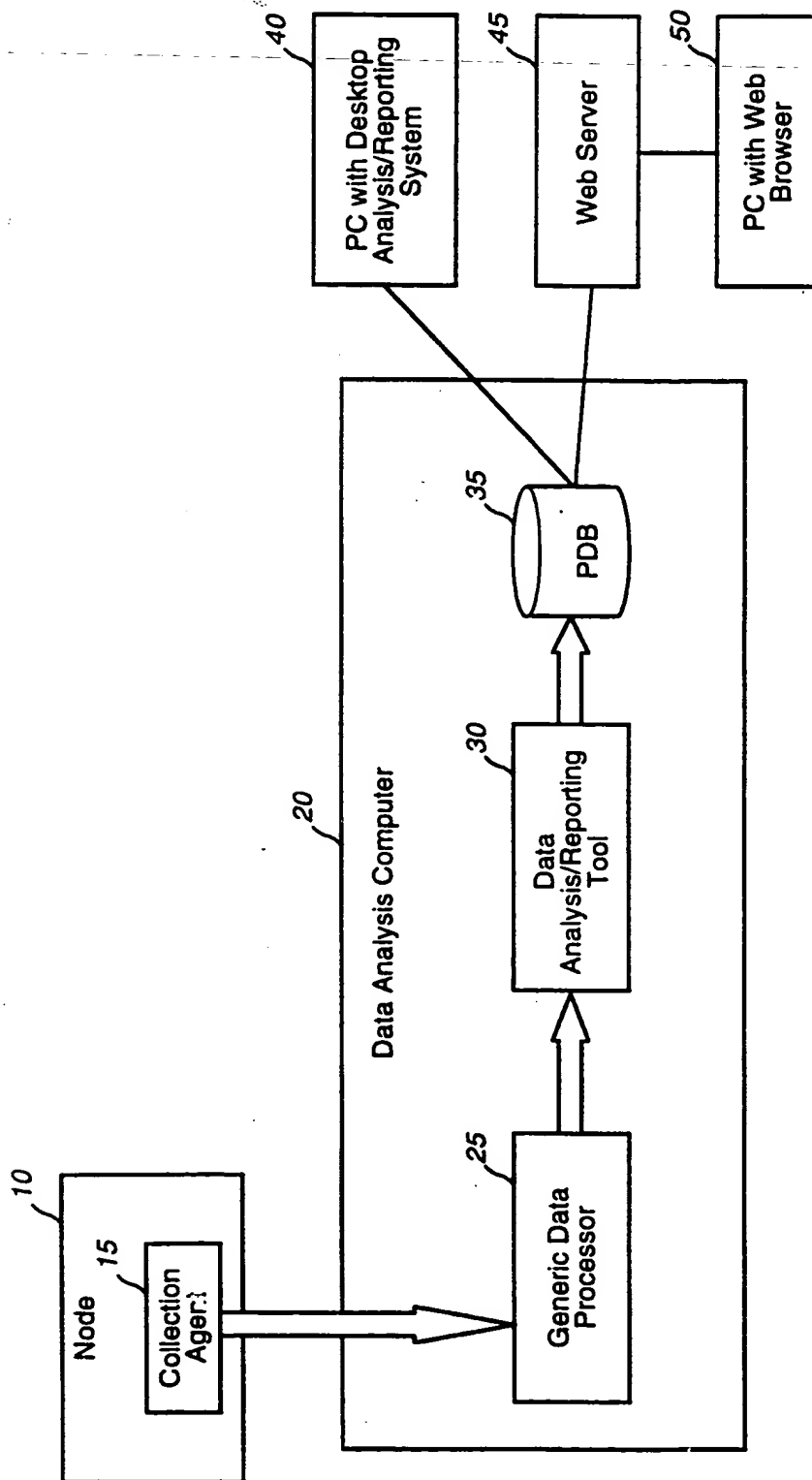


FIG. 1

**2/40**

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**FIG. 2A**



3/40

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FIG. 2B

**4/40**

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**FIG. 2C**

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

**5/40**

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„normet09,SMP,CPU\_3,SMPIdlePercent,1997-12-01 06:25:52,80  
„normet09,SMP,CPU\_3,SMPIdlePercent,1997-12-01 06:26:32,83  
„normet09,SMP,CPU\_3,SMPIdlePercent,1997-12-01 06:27:12,99  
„normet09,SMP,CPU\_3,SMPIdlePercent,1997-12-01 06:27:52,93

**FIG. 2D**

6/40

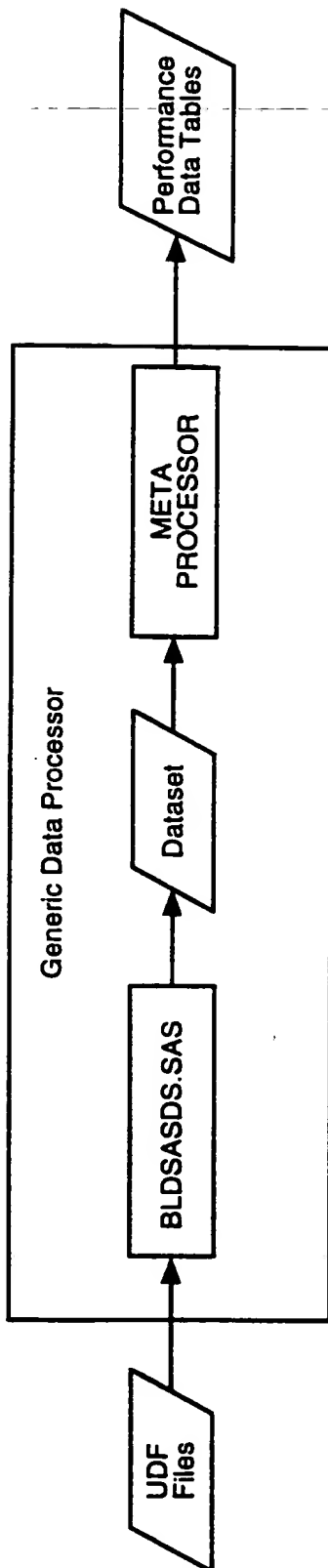


FIG. 3

7/40

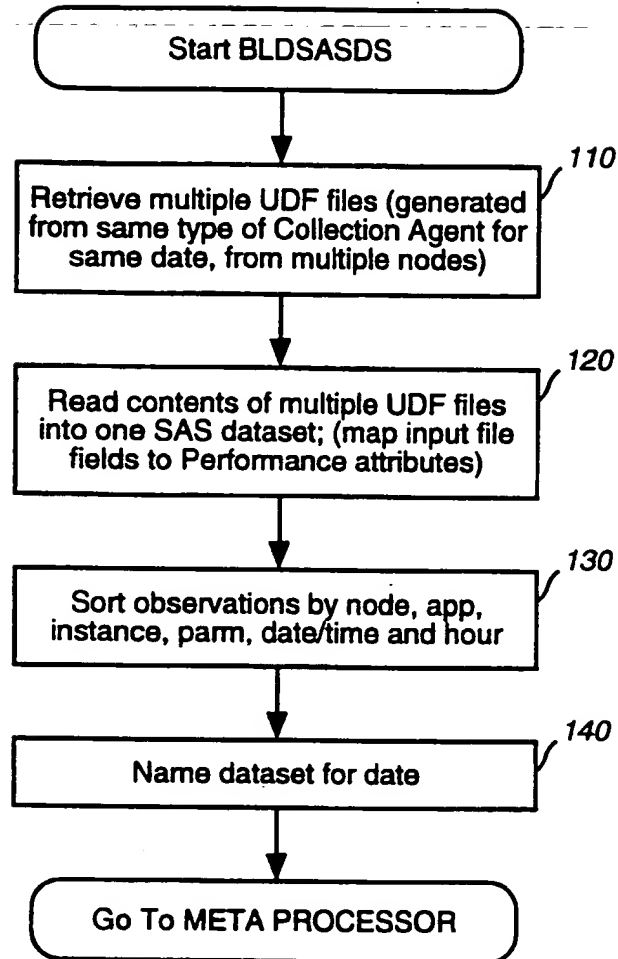


FIG. 4

8/40

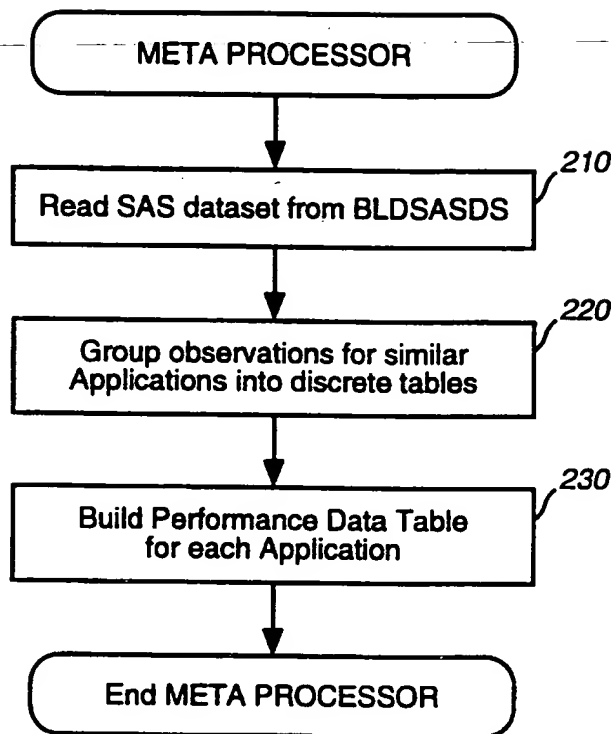


FIG. 5

9/40

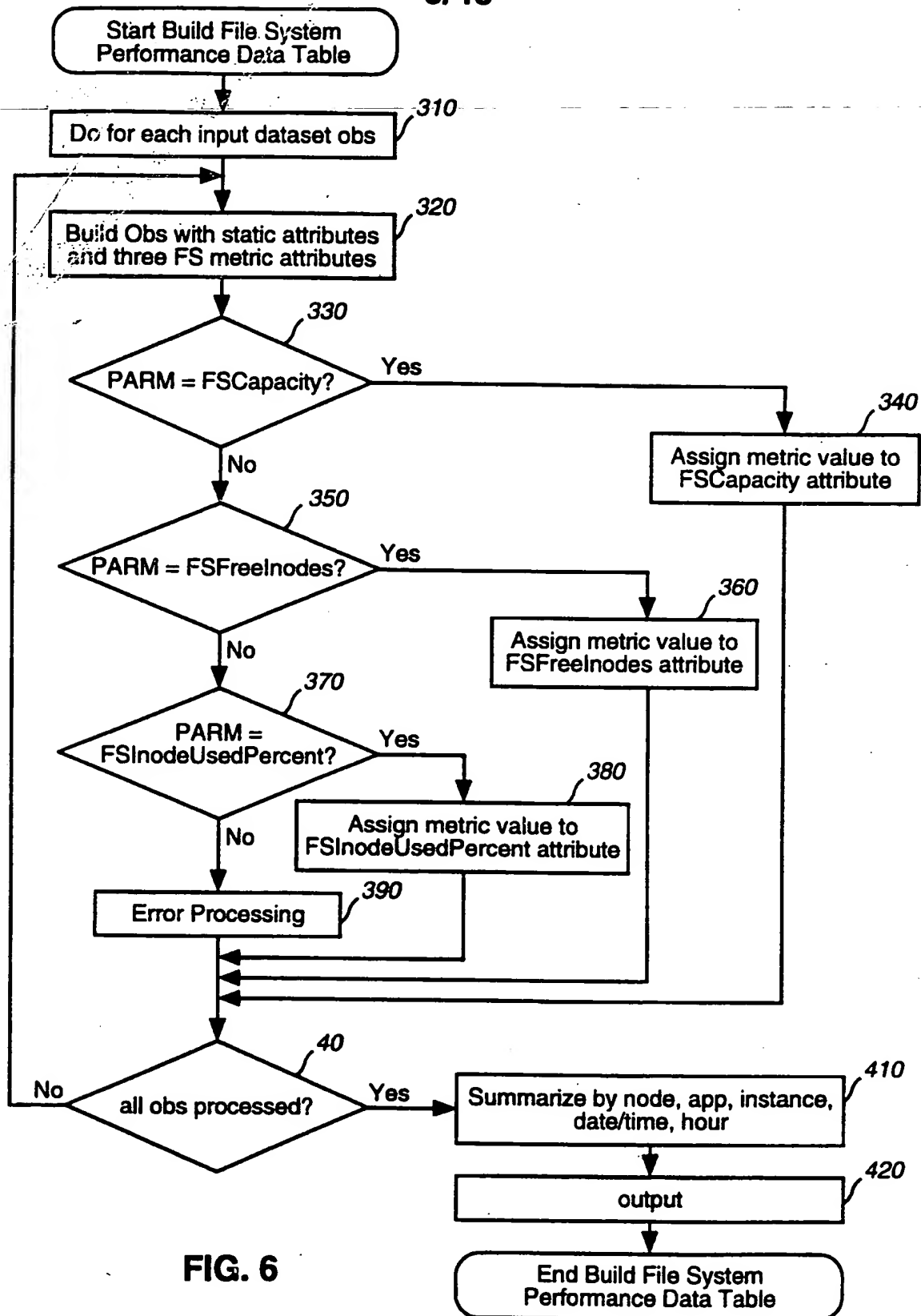


FIG. 6

10/40

```

/* CHANGE LOG
*/
/*
*/
/* ADDED ZONE AND QUARTER VARIABLES
*/
/* 10/28/97 BCB
*/
/*
*/
/* ADDED CPORT TO THIS VERSION TO CREATE TRANSPORT DATASET.
*/
/* 10/28/97 BCB
*/
/*
*/

x 'cd /data1/metroinfo';
run;
/* Read the contents of multiple files into one SAS dataset (using FILEVAR) */
/* the directory where input files live */
%let thedir=/data1/metroinfo;
/* the prefix of files desired */
%let prelist=_1987_120223*; /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY BEFORE */
/* the prefix of files desired */
%let thelist=_1987_1203*; /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY WANTED */
/* the prefix of files desired */
%let postlist=_1987_120400*; /* CHANGE DATE HERE NEXT DAY */
/* the actual file list we will use but build it first */
%let filelist=/data1/metroinfo/test.input;
run;
filename outlist /data1/metroinfo/filein.dat;
run;
/* cd to the base directory where the input files will come from */
/* x "cd &thedir"; */
%sysexec pwd;
run;
/* simple datastep to build the file list */
filename getlist pipe "ls &prelist &filelist";
data _null_; infile getlist;
run;

/* read the file list to use in datastep with filevar */
data setup1;
infile "&filelist" pad missover lrecl=40;
input filename $1-40;

filename getlist pipe "ls &thelist &filelist";
data _null_; infile getlist;
run;

/* read the file list to use in datastep with filevar */
data setup2;
infile "&filelist" pad missover lrecl=40;
input filename $1-40;

filename getlist pipe "ls &postlist &filelist";
data _null_; infile getlist;
run;

```

FIG. 7A



11/40

```

/* read the file list to use in datastep with filevar */
data setup3;
  infile "&filelist" pad missover lrecl=40;
  input filename $1-40;
run;
/* Now, let's try reading those new little files */
run;
data _null_;
  file outlist new notitles noprint;
  put @1 'CARDS';
run;

data testit;
  file outlist mod notitles noprint;
  set setup1 setup2 setup3;
  put @1 filename;
run;
OPTIONS PS=35 LS=126 NODATE;
LIBNAME CP '/data1/metroinfo';
FILENAME DATAIN '/data1/metroinfo/filein.dat';
RUN;
DATA ONE;
  LENGTH READ_ALL $ 200;
  LENGTH APP $ 15;
  LENGTH INSTANCE $ 35;
  LENGTH PARM $ 20;

  INPUT READ_ALL $;
  INFILE DUMMY DLM =', MISSOVER FILEVAR=READ_ALL END=DONE;

DO UNTIL(DONE);

  INPUT NODE $
        APP $
        INSTANCE $
        PARM $
        DATEX $19.
        METRIC;

  OUTPUT;
  END;
  %INCLUDE DATAIN;
;
/* change data set name to reflect correct day */
DATA CP.DEC0397 (KEEP=NODE APP /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY WANTED */
  INSTANCE PARM DATE TIME HOUR METRIC DT ZONE QUARTER);
SET ONE;
FORMAT DATE DATE9. TIME TIME8. HOUR Z2. DT DATETIME21.2;

DATEY=SUBSTR(DATEX,1,10);
TIMEY=SUBSTR(DATEX,12,8);

DATE=INPUT(DATEY,YYMMDD10.);

```

FIG. 7B

**12/40**

```
TIME=INPUT(TIMEY,TIME8.) ;
DT=DHMS(DATE,HOUR(TIME),MINUTE(TIME),SECOND(TIME));
IF DATE='03DEC1997'D; /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY WANTED */

HOUR=HOUR(TIME);

/* IF WEEKDAY(DATE) IN (1, 7) THEN ZONE=3;
ELSE IF WEEKDAY(DATE)=6 AND HOUR >= 18 THEN ZONE=3;
ELSE IF HOUR >=8 AND HOUR < 18 THEN ZONE = 1;
ELSE ZONE=2;

IF MINUTE(TIME) <15 THEN QUARTER=0;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=15 AND MINUTE(TIME) <30 THEN QUARTER=15;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=30 AND MINUTE(TIME) <45 THEN QUARTER=30;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=45 THEN QUARTER=45;

RUN;

PROC SORT NODUP DATA = CP.DEC0397; /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY WANTED */
BY NODE APP INSTANCE FARM DATE TIME HOUR;
RUN;

DATA TEMP1;
SET CP.DEC0397; /* CHANGE DATE HERE DAY WANTED */
KEEP NODE DATE HOUR;

PROC SORT DATA = TEMP1 NODUPPLICATES;
BY NODE DATE HOUR;

DATA TEMP2;
SET TEMP1;
KEEP NODE DATE HOUR COUNT;
COUNT = 1;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=TEMP2;
VAR COUNT;
BY NODE DATE;
OUTPUT SUM(COUNT)=HOURS
OUT=TEMP2(DROP=_TYPE_ _FREQ_);

PROC PRINT DATA =TEMP2 NOOBS;
RUN;

QUIT;
```

**FIG. 7C**

13/40

```

*****;
LIBNAME CP v612 'data1/metroinfo';
x.'cd/data1/metroinfo';
run;

DATA CP.PROCESS (KEEP=NODE APP INSTANCE PARM DATE TIME HOUR METRIC DT
DATETIME QUARTER ZONE );

SET CP.NOV3097 ;

FORMAT DATE DATE9. TIME TIME10.2 HOUR Z2. DATETIME DATETIME21.2 ;

DATETIME=DHMS(DATE,HOUR(TIME),MINUTE(TIME),SECOND(TIME));

HOUR=HOUR(TIME);

IF MINUTE(TIME) <15 THEN QUARTER=0;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=15 AND MINUTE(TIME) <30 THEN QUARTER=15 ;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=30 AND MINUTE(TIME) <45 THEN QUARTER=30 ;
ELSE IF MINUTE(TIME) >=45 THEN QUARTER=45 ;

IF WEEKDAY(DATE) IN (1, 7) THEN ZONE=3 ;
ELSE IF WEEKDAY(DATE)=6 AND HOUR >= 18 THEN ZONE=3 ;
ELSE IF HOUR >=8 AND HOUR <18 THEN ZONE = 1 ;
ELSE ZONE=2 ;

PROC SORT DATA = CP.PROCESS ;
  BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
RUN;
QUIT;
*****;

* THIS DATA STEP STAGES AND GROUPS FUNCTIONALLY SIMILAR DATA INTO DISCRETE
TABLES

*****;
LIBNAME CP v612 '/data1/metroinfo';
LIBNAME WORK1 v612 '/data2/temp';

DATA ACT1 CPU1 DSK1 FS1 KER1 MEM1 NET1 NFS1 ORA1 PA1 PROC1
  SMP1 SWP1 SYB1 SDB1 USR1 ;

SET CP.PROCESS ;

  IF APP = 'ACTIVEPROCESS' THEN OUTPUT ACT1;
  ELSE IF APP = 'CPU'      THEN OUTPUT CPU1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'DISK'     THEN OUTPUT DSK1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'FILESYSTEM' THEN OUTPUT FS1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'KERNEL'   THEN OUTPUT KER1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'MEMORY'   THEN OUTPUT MEM1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'NETWORK'  THEN OUTPUT NET1 ;
  ELSE IF APP = 'NFS'      THEN OUTPUT NFS1 ;

```

FIG. 8A

14/40

```

ELSE IF APP = 'ORACLE' THEN OUTPUT ORA1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'PATROLAGENT' THEN OUTPUT PA1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'PROCESS' THEN OUTPUT PROC1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'SMP' THEN OUTPUT SMP1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'SWAP' THEN OUTPUT SWP1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'SYBASE10' THEN OUTPUT SYB1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'SYBASE10DB' THEN OUTPUT SDB1 ;
ELSE IF APP = 'USER' THEN OUTPUT USR1 ;

```

```

*****
* BUILD THE Active Process PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE
*****

```

```

DATA ACT ;
SET ACT1 ;
KEEP

```

```

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
ACTPCPUP ACTPCCTM ACTPRDCP ACTPMMEM ACTPMEMW ACTPRRNK ;

```

```

LENGTH ACTPMEMW $15 ;

```

```

IF PARM= 'ACTPRCPUPerc' THEN ACTPCPUP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ACTPRCPUTime' THEN ACTPCCTM = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ACTPRDeltaCPU' THEN ACTPRDCP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ACTPRMem' THEN ACTPMMEM = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ACTPRMemWait' THEN ACTPMEMW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ACTPRRank' THEN ACTPRRNK = METRIC ;

```

```

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB ACTPCPUP LABEL = 'Percent CPU utilization of process' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB ACTPCCTM LABEL = 'Accumulated CPU time used by process' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;
;
ATTRIB ACTPRDCP LABEL = 'Change in CPU time since last interval' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
/* STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB ACTPMMEM LABEL = 'Memory used by process' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB ACTPMEMW LABEL = 'Active process waiting for memory' LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB ACTPRRNK LABEL = 'Ranking of active processes (Top 10)' FORMAT = BEST12. ;

```

```

RUN ;

```

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = ACT ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR ;
ID QUARTER ACTPMEMW ;
VAR ACTPCPUP ACTPCCTM ACTPRDCP ACTPMMEM ACTPRRNK ;
OUTPUT OUT= ACT
MEAN=ACTPCPUP ACTPCCTM ACTPRDCP ACTPMMEM ACTPRRNK ;

```

FIG. 8B

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

15/40

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* BUILD THE CPU PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE  
 \*\*\*\*\*

DATA CPU ;

SET CPU1 ;

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 CPUTIL CPIDLETM CPUINT CPULOAD CPUPSWCH CPRUNQSZ  
 CPSYSTEM CPUSERTM CPUWIO CPUWSWP ;

IF PARM= 'CPUCpuUtil' THEN CPUTIL = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUIdleTime' THEN CPIDLETM = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUInt' THEN CPUINT = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPULoad' THEN CPULOAD = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CUProcSwch' THEN CPUPSWCH = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPRunQSize' THEN CPRUNQSZ = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUSysTime' THEN CPSYSTEM = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUUserTime' THEN CPUSERTM = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUWio' THEN CPUWIO = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'CPUWSwp' THEN CPUWSWP = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;  
 ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;  
 ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;  
 ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = \$35 ;  
 ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = \$15 ;  
 ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = \$8 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUTIL LABEL = 'Percent CPU utilization' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPIDLETM LABEL = 'Percent of time CPU was Idle' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUINT LABEL = 'Number of non-VME interrupts' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 ATTRIB CPULOAD LABEL = '1 minute CPU load average' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUPSWCH LABEL = 'Number of CPU Context switches' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 ATTRIB CPRUNQSZ LABEL = 'Average number of processes running' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 /\* STORED AS A COUNT \*/  
 ATTRIB CPSYSTEM LABEL = 'Percent of CPU time spent in system mode' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUSERTM LABEL = 'Percent of CPU time spent in user mode' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUWIO LABEL = 'Percent of CPU time waiting for I/O' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB CPUWSWP LABEL = 'Percent of CPU time waiting for swap I/O' FORMAT = 5.2 ;

RUN;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = CPU ;

BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;

ID QUARTER ;

VAR CPUTIL CPIDLETM CPUINT CPULOAD CPUPSWCH CPRUNQSZ

CPSYSTEM CPUSERTM CPUWIO CPUWSWP ;

OUTPUT OUT= CPU

MEAN=CPUTIL CPIDLETM CPUINT CPULOAD CPUPSWCH CPRUNQSZ

FIG. 8B

16/40

CPSYSTEM CPUSERTM CPUWIO CPUWSWP ;

RUN ;

\* BUILD THE DISK PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

DATA DSK ;

SET DSK1 ;

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 DSKAVGQ DSKAVGST DSKAVGWT DSKBPS DSKMSPS DSKPCBSY  
 DSKREAD DSKRDWRT DSKSPS DSKTPS DSKWRITE ;

IF PARM= 'DSKAvgQueue' THEN DSKAVGQ = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKAvgServ' THEN DSKAVGST = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKAvgWait' THEN DSKAVGWT = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKBps' THEN DSKBPS = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKMSPs' THEN DSKMSPS = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKPercentBusy' THEN DSKPCBSY = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKRead' THEN DSKREAD = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKReadWrite' THEN DSKRDWRT = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKSPs' THEN DSKSPS = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKTPs' THEN DSKTPS = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'DSKWrite' THEN DSKWRITE = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;  
 ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;  
 ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;  
 ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = \$35 ;  
 ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = \$15 ;  
 ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = \$8 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKAVGQ LABEL = 'Average number disk I/O requests' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKAVGST LABEL = 'Average service time in ms' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKAVGWT LABEL = 'Average time requests wait in queue' FORMAT = TIME12.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKBPS LABEL = '1-KB blocks read or written per second' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;  
 /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB DSKMSPS LABEL = 'Average disk seek time for the device' FORMAT = TIME12.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKPCBSY LABEL = 'Percent of time a device is busy' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKREAD LABEL = 'Number of disk reads per second' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKRDWRT LABEL = 'Number of read and write reqs to device/sec' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DSKSPS LABEL = 'Number of disk seeks per second' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ; /\*  
 STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB DSKTPS LABEL = 'Number of disk transfers per second' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ; /\*  
 STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB DSKWRITE LABEL = 'Number of KBs written to disk per second' FORMAT = 5.2 ;

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = DSK ;

FIG. 8D

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

17/40

BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;  
ID QUARTER;

VAR DSKAVGQ DSKAVGST DSKAVGWT DSKBPS DSKMSPS DSKPCBSY  
DSKREAD DSKRDWRT DSKSPS DSKTPS DSKWRITE;  
OUTPUT OUT= DSK  
MEAN=DSKAVGQ DSKAVGST DSKAVGWT DSKBPS DSKMSPS DSKPCBSY  
/DSKREAD DSKRDWRT DSKSPS DSKTPS DSKWRITE;

\*\*\*\*\*;  
\* BUILD THE FILE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE  
\*\*\*\*\*;

DATA FS;  
SET FS1;  
KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
FSCAPCTY FSFINODE FSINPCTU;

IF PARM= 'FSCapacity' THEN FSCAPCTY = METRIC;  
ELSE IF PARM= 'FSFreeInodes' THEN FSFINODE = METRIC;  
ELSE IF PARM= 'FSInodeUsedPercent' THEN FSINPCTU = METRIC;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'	FORMAT = DATETIME21.2;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'	FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'	FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'	FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'	LENGTH = \$35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'	LENGTH = \$15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'	LENGTH = \$8 ;
ATTRIB FSCAPCTY LABEL = 'Percent of file system storage in use'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB FSFINODE LABEL = 'Number of unused I-nodes on file system'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB FSINPCTU LABEL = 'Percent of I-nodes used'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;

RUN;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = FS;  
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;  
ID QUARTER;  
VAR FSCAPCTY FSFINODE FSINPCTU;  
OUTPUT OUT= FS  
MEAN=FSCAPCTY FSFINODE FSINPCTU ;

\*\*\*\*\*;  
\* BUILD THE KERNAL PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE  
\*\*\*\*\*;

DATA KER;  
SET KER1;

FIG. 8E

18/40

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 KERDIRBK KERFLUPC KERGNUSD KERIGET KERINUPC KERLGALC  
 KERLGFAL KERLGMEM KERLUPCT KERMSG KERNAMEI KEROVALC  
 KEROVFAL KERPUPCT KERSEMOP KERSMALC KERSMFAL KERSMMEM  
 KERSYSCL ;

IF PARM= 'KERDirBlk' THEN KERDIRBK = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERFileUsedPercent' THEN KERFLUPC = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERGNodeUsedPercent' THEN KERGNUSD = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERIGet' THEN KERIGET = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERINodeUsedPercent' THEN KERINUPC = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERLgAlloc' THEN KERLGALC = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERLgFail' THEN KERLGFAL = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERLgMem' THEN KERLGMEM = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERLockUsedPercent' THEN KERLUPCT = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERMsg' THEN KERMSG = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERNameI' THEN KERNAMEI = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KEROvzAlloc' THEN KEROVALC = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KEROvzFail' THEN KEROVFAL = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERProcUsedPercent' THEN KERPUPCT = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERSemOps' THEN KERSEMOP = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERSmlAlloc' THEN KERSMALC = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERSmlFail' THEN KERSMFAL = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERSmlMem' THEN KERSMMEM = METRIC ;  
 ELSE IF PARM= 'KERSysCall' THEN KERSYSCL = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;  
 ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;  
 ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;  
 ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;  
 ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = \$35 ;  
 ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = \$15 ;  
 ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = \$8 ;  
 ATTRIB KERDIRBK LABEL = 'Directory blocks reads per second' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;  
 /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB KERFLUPC LABEL = 'Percent Kernel file slots in use' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB KERGNUSD LABEL = 'Percent of kernel file G-node slots in use' FORMAT = BEST12. ;  
 /\* STORED AS A COUNT \*/  
 ATTRIB KERIGET LABEL = 'Number of files locate by I-Node entry' FORMAT = BEST12. ; /\*  
 STORED AS A COUNT \*/  
 ATTRIB KERINUPC LABEL = 'Percent of kernel I-node slots used' FORMAT = 5.2 ;  
 ATTRIB KERMSG LABEL = 'Number of message operations per second' FORMAT = BEST12.2  
 ; /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB KERLGALC LABEL = 'Area allocated in bytes for lg mem reqs' FORMAT = BEST 12.2 ;  
 /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB KERLGFAL LABEL = 'Number of lg mem pool requests that fail' FORMAT = BEST12.2  
 ; /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB KERLGMEM LABEL = 'Amount avail to KMA in lg mem pool in bytes' FORMAT =  
 BEST 12.2 ; /\* STORED AS A RATE \*/  
 ATTRIB KERLUPCT LABEL = 'Percent of kernel lock slots in use' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ; /\*  
 STORED AS A RATE \*/

FIG. 8F



19/40

```

ATTRIB KERMSG LABEL = 'Number of message operations per second'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERNAMEL LABEL = 'Number of file system pathname searches'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB KEROVALC LABEL = 'Area allocated in bytes for oversize mem'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KEROVFAL LABEL = 'Number of ovz mem pool requests that fail'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KEROMEM LABEL = 'Amount avail to KMA in ovz mem pool in byts'    FORMAT =
BEST12.2 /* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERPUPCT LABEL = 'Percentage of Kernel process slots used'      FORMAT = 5.2 /*
CHECK TO SEE IF IT IS A COUNT */
ATTRIB KERSEMOP LABEL = 'Number of semaphore operations per second'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERSMALC LABEL = 'Area allocated in bytes for sm mem reqs'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERSMFAL LABEL = 'Number of sm mem pool requests that fail'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERSMMEM LABEL = 'Amount avail to KMA in sm mem pool in bytes'    FORMAT =
BEST 12.2 /* STORED AS A RATE */
ATTRIB KERSYSCL LABEL = 'Total Number of system calls per second'      FORMAT = BEST12.2
/* STORED AS A RATE */

```

RUN;

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = KER;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER;
VAR KERDIRBK KERFLUPC KERGNUSD KERIGET KERINUPC KERLGALC
KERLGFAL KERLGMEM KERLUPCT KERMSG KERNAMEI KEROVALC
KEROVFAL KERPUPCT KERSEMOP KERSMALC KERSMFAL KERSMMEM
KERSYSCL;
OUTPUT OUT= KER
MEAN=KERDIRBK KERFLUPC KERGNUSD KERIGET KERINUPC KERLGALC
KERLGFAL KERLGMEM KERLUPCT KERMSG KERNAMEI KEROVALC
KEROVFAL KERPUPCT KERSEMOP KERSMALC KERSMFAL KERSMMEM
KERSYSCL;

```

RUN;

\* BUILD THE MEMORY PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

```

DATA MEM;
SET MEM1;
KEEP

```

```

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
MEMACVPG MEMADTRF MEMALOC MEMBFREE MEMBREAD MEMBREQ
MEMBWRT MEMBPREQ MEMCACHE MEMCOW MEMCOPYW MEMDFILL
MEMFLUSH MEMFREEM MEMHPMEM MEMIDGET MEMIDPRG MEMIDWRP
MEMLREAD MEMLWRT MEMOVRHD MEMPFALT MEMPREAD MEMPWRT
MEMPGANT MEMPGFRD MEMPGIN MEMPGOUT MEMPSCND MEMPGFIL

```

FIG. 8G

20/40

MEMPGSWP MEMRCACH MEMRFALT MEMREGIN MEMRGOUT MEMREQ  
MEMSTEAL MEMSWPBF MEMSYNC MEMTFALT MEMUNUSD MEMVMPRG  
MEMWCACH MEMWIRE MEMZERO ;

```

IF PARM= 'MEMActiveVirPage' THEN MEMACVPG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMAddrTransFault' THEN MEMADTRF = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMAllocD' THEN MEMALOC D = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMBFree' THEN MEMBFREE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMBRead' THEN MEMBREAD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMBReq' THEN MEMBREQ = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMBWrt' THEN MEMBWRT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMBlkPerReq' THEN MEMBPREQ = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMCache' THEN MEMCACHE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMCow' THEN MEMCOW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMCpyW' THEN MEMCOPYW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMDFill' THEN MEMDFILL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMFlush' THEN MEMFLUSH = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMFreeMem' THEN MEMFREEM = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMHeapMem' THEN MEMHPMEM = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMIdGet' THEN MEMIDGET = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMIdPrg' THEN MEMIDPRG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMIdWrp' THEN MEMIDWRP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMLRead' THEN MEMLREAD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMLWrt' THEN MEMLWRT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMOverHd' THEN MEMOVRHD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPFault' THEN MEMPFALT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPRead' THEN MEMPREAD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPWrt' THEN MEMPWRT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPageAnticipated' THEN MEMPGANT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPageFreed' THEN MEMPGFRD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPagein' THEN MEMPGIN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPageOut' THEN MEMPGOUT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPageScanned' THEN MEMPSCND = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPgFil' THEN MEMPGFIL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMPgSwp' THEN MEMPGSWP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMRCache' THEN MEMRCACH = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMRFault' THEN MEMRFALT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMRegionsIn' THEN MEMREGIN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMRegionsOut' THEN MEMRGOUT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMReq' THEN MEMREQ = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMSteal' THEN MEMSTEAL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMSwpBf' THEN MEMSWPBF = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMSync' THEN MEMSYNC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMTFault' THEN MEMTFALT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMUnused' THEN MEMUNUSD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMVmPrg' THEN MEMVMPRG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMWCach' THEN MEMWCACH = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMWire' THEN MEMWIRE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MEMZero' THEN MEMZERO = METRIC ;

```

```

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;

```

FIG. 8H

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

## 21/40

ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'	LENGTH = \$35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'	LENGTH = \$15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'	LENGTH = \$8 ;
ATTRIB MEMACVPG LABEL = 'Number of active virtual pages'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMADTRF LABEL = 'Number of address translation faults'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMALOCD LABEL = 'Amount of memory allocated as heap mem'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMBFREE LABEL = 'Amount in bytes of heap freed per second'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMBREAD LABEL = 'Number of mem blocks searched per request'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMBREQ LABEL = 'Number of physical reads per sec from disk'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMBWRT LABEL = 'Amount of memory requested per sec by heap'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMBPREQ LABEL = 'Number of physical writes per sec to disk'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMCACHE LABEL = 'Number of cache page hits'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMCOW LABEL = 'Number of page write faults'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMCOPYW LABEL = 'Number of faults on copy on write pages'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMDFILL LABEL = 'Number of page faults due to demand paging'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMFLUSH LABEL = 'Number of single processor TLB flushes/s'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMFREEM LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB pages of memory available'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMHPMEM LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB pages allocated to system dynamic heap'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMIDGET LABEL = 'Number of new TLB IDs issued per sec'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMIDPRG LABEL = 'Number of TLB IDs purged per sec'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMIDWRP LABEL = 'Number of flushes/s caused by dirty TLB'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMLREAD LABEL = 'Number of logical blocks read/s from buffer'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMLWRT LABEL = 'Number of writes/s to the system buffer'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMOVRHD LABEL = 'Amount of memory overhead for heap block management'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPFALT LABEL = 'Anticipated short-term memory shift 1-KB pages'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPREAD LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB memory pages added to page-still dirty'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPWRT LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB memory pages swapped'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPGANT LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB pages swapped from main memory'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPGFRD LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB memory pages scanned/sec'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	
ATTRIB MEMPGIN LABEL = 'Number of detected page protection faults'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMPGOUT LABEL = 'Number of page faults reclaimed from free space'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMPSCND LABEL = 'Number of page faults reclaimed from swap'	FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;	

FIG. 8I

22/40

```

ATTRIB MEMPGFIL LABEL = 'Number of raw reads/sec from char device'      FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMPGSWP LABEL = 'Number of raw writes/sec to char device'      FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMRCACH LABEL = 'Percent of I reads in the buffer cache'        FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB MEMRFALT LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB mem pgs swaped in'             FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMREGIN LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB mem pgs swaped out'            FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMRGOUT LABEL = 'Number of mem alloc reqs per second'           FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMREQ LABEL = 'Number of pg refnce faults per second'           FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMSTEAL LABEL = 'Number of pg prtctn flts on writable pgs'      FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMSWPBF LABEL = 'Number of sawp buffer calls per second'        FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMSYNC LABEL = 'Number of TLB flushes/s all processors'         FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMTFALT LABEL = 'Number of user page table faults'              FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB MEMUNUSD LABEL = 'Number of bytes of heap memory available'      FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMVMPRG LABEL = 'Number of individual TLB entrs purged/s'       FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMWCACH LABEL = 'Percent of 1 blks written to buff cache'       FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB MEMWIRE LABEL = 'Number of 1-KB mem pgs non-swappable'          FORMAT = BEST12
;
ATTRIB MEMZERO LABEL = 'Number of mem pgs zero-filled on demand'       FORMAT = BEST12
;

```

RUN ;

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = MEM ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR MEMACVPG MEMADTRF MEMALOC D MEMBFREE MEMBREAD MEMBREQ
MEMBWRT MEMBPREQ MEMCACHE MEMCOW MEMCOPYW MEMDFILL
MEMFLUSH MEMFREEM MEMHPMEM MEMIDGET MEMIDPRG MEMIDWRP
MEMLREAD MEMLWRT MEMOVRHD MEMPFALT MEMPREAD MEMPWRT
MEMPGANT MEMPGFRD MEMPGIN MEMPGOUT MEMPSCND MEMPGFIL
MEMPGSWP MEMRCACH MEMRFALT MEMREGIN MEMRGOUT MEMREQ
MEMSTEAL MEMSWPBF MEMSYNC MEMTFALT MEMUNUSD MEMVMPRG
MEMWCACH MEMWIRE MEMZERO ;
OUTPUT OUT= MEM
MEAN=MEMACVPG MEMADTRF MEMALOC D MEMBFREE MEMBREAD MEMBREQ
MEMBWRT MEMBPREQ MEMCACHE MEMCOW MEMCOPYW MEMDFILL
MEMFLUSH MEMFREEM MEMHPMEM MEMIDGET MEMIDPRG MEMIDWRP
MEMLREAD MEMLWRT MEMOVRHD MEMPFALT MEMPREAD MEMPWRT
MEMPGANT MEMPGFRD MEMPGIN MEMPGOUT MEMPSCND MEMPGFIL
MEMPGSWP MEMRCACH MEMRFALT MEMREGIN MEMRGOUT MEMREQ
MEMSTEAL MEMSWPBF MEMSYNC MEMTFALT MEMUNUSD MEMVMPRG
MEMWCACH MEMWIRE MEMZERO ;

```

\*\*\*\*\*

FIG. 8J

## 23/40

## \* BUILD THE NETWORK PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

```

DATA NET;
SET NET1;
KEEP
  APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
  NETCOLPC NETIERRP NETOERRP NETPKTSI NETPKTSO;

  IF PARM= 'NETCollisionPrc' THEN NETCOLPC = METRIC;
  ELSE IF PARM= 'NETInErrPrc' THEN NETIERRP = METRIC;
  ELSE IF PARM= 'NETOutErrPrc' THEN NETOERRP = METRIC;
  ELSE IF PARM= 'NETPacketsin' THEN NETPKTSI = METRIC;
  ELSE IF PARM= 'NETPacketsOut' THEN NETPKTSO = METRIC;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = $35;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = $15;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = $8;
ATTRIB NETCOLPC LABEL = 'Percent of output attempts made by host' FORMAT = 5.2;
ATTRIB NETIERRP LABEL = 'Percent of incoming packets with errors' FORMAT = 5.2;
ATTRIB NETOERRP LABEL = 'Percent of outgoing packets with errors' FORMAT = 5.2;
ATTRIB NETPKTSI LABEL = 'Total incoming packets in interval' FORMAT = BEST 12; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB NETPKTSO LABEL = 'Total outgoing packets in interval' FORMAT = BEST12; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */

RUN;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = NET;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER;
VAR NETCOLPC NETIERRP NETOERRP NETPKTSI NETPKTSO;
OUTPUT OUT= NET
MEAN=NETCOLPC NETIERRP NETOERRP NETPKTSI NETPKTSO;

```

## \* BUILD THE NETWORK FILE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

```

DATA NFS;
SET NFS1;
KEEP

```

## FIG. 8K

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

## 24/40

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 NFSCBADC NFSCCALL NFSCCRTE NFSCFSST NFSCGATR NFSCLINK  
 NFSCCLKUP NFSCMKDR NFSCNCLG NFSCNCLS NFSCNULL NFSCREAD  
 NFSCRDDR NFSCRDLK NFSCRMVE NFSCRNME NFSCRMDR NFSCRBCL  
 NFSCRBXI NFSCRCAL NFSCRNCD NFSCRNLN NFSCRRTN NFSCRTOT  
 NFSCRWAT NFSCSATR NFCSLKN NFSCWRTN NFSSBADC NFSSCALL  
 NFSSCRTE NFSSFSST NFSSGATR NFSSLINK NFSSLKUP NFSSMKDR  
 NFSSNULL NFSSREAD NFSSRDDR NFSSRDLK NFSSRMVE NFSSRNME  
 NFSSRMDR NFSSRBCL NFSSRBLN NFSSRCAL NFSSNRCV NFSSRXCL  
 NFSSSATR NFSSSLNK NFSSWRTN ;

IF PARM= 'NFSCBadCall'	THEN NFSCBADC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCCall'	THEN NFSCCALL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCCreate'	THEN NFSCCRTE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCFsStat'	THEN NFSCFSST = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCGetAttr'	THEN NFSCGATR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCLink'	THEN NFSCLINK = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCLookUp'	THEN NFSCCLKUP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCMkDir'	THEN NFSCMKDR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCNclGet'	THEN NFSCNCLG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCNclSleep'	THEN NFSCNCLS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCNull'	THEN NFSCNULL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRead'	THEN NFSCREAD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCReadDir'	THEN NFSCRDDR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCReadLink'	THEN NFSCRDLK = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRemove'	THEN NFSCRMVE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRename'	THEN NFSCRNME = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRmDir'	THEN NFSCRMDR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcBadCall'	THEN NFSCRBCL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcBadXid'	THEN NFSCRBXI = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcCall'	THEN NFSCRCAL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcNewCred'	THEN NFSCRNCD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcNullRecv'	THEN NFSCRNLN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcRetrans'	THEN NFSCRRTN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcTimeOut'	THEN NFSCRTOT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCRpcWait'	THEN NFSCRWAT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCSetAttr'	THEN NFSCSATR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFCSymLink'	THEN NFCSLKN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSCWrite'	THEN NFSCWRTN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSBadCall'	THEN NFSSBADC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSCall'	THEN NFSSCALL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSCreate'	THEN NFSSCRTE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSFsStat'	THEN NFSSFSST = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSGetAttr'	THEN NFSSGATR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSLink'	THEN NFSSLINK = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSLookUp'	THEN NFSSLKUP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSMkDir'	THEN NFSSMKDR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSNull'	THEN NFSSNULL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRead'	THEN NFSSREAD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NULLReadDir'	THEN NFSSRDDR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSReadLink'	THEN NFSSRDLK = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRemove'	THEN NFSSRMVE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRename'	THEN NFSSRNME = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRmDir'	THEN NFSSRMDR = METRIC ;

FIG. 8L

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

## 25/40

```

ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRpcBadCall'          THEN NFSSRBCL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRpcCall'             THEN NFSSRCAL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRpcNullRecv'         THEN NFSSNRCV = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSRpcXdrCall'          THEN NFSSRXCL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSSetAttr'             THEN NFSSSATR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSSymLink'             THEN NFSSSLNK = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'NFSSWrite'               THEN NFSSWRITE = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'          FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'                          FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'                          FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'                          FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'                    FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'                  LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'                     LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'                          LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB NFSCBADC LABEL = 'Percent of NFS client calls that failed'  FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCCALL LABEL = 'Number of NFS client calls made'          FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSCCRTE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls new file crte'   FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCFSST LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls retrieve file'   FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCGATR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls request attr'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCLINK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls crte hard link'  FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCCLKUP LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls dir path lkup'  FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCMKDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls create dir'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCNCLG LABEL = 'Number of client request a new handle'     FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSCNCLS LABEL = 'Number of kernel waits to get clnt strt'   FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSCNULL LABEL = 'Percent of NFS NULL client calls'          FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCREAD LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls read files'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRDDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS client calls read dir'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRDLK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls read symb link'  FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRMVE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls to rm files'     FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRNME LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls to ren files'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRMDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls to rm dirs'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRBCL LABEL = 'Number of NFS clnt RPC calls in error'     FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSCRBXI LABEL = 'Percent of clnt RPC calls mult resp'       FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRCAL LABEL = 'Number of NFS clnt RPC calls made server'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB NFSCRNCD LABEL = 'Percent of clnt RPC calls to ref authent'   FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRNLR LABEL = 'Number of empty messages from TCP or LAN'   FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB NFSCRRTN LABEL = 'Number of NFS clnt RPC retransmissions'    FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB NFSCRTOT LABEL = 'Percent of clnt RPC calls that timed out'   FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCRWAT LABEL = 'Number of times clnt rqst wait for handl'    FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSCSATR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls to store file'     FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFCSLNK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt clls to crte sym lnk'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSCWRTE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS clnt calls to write files'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSBADC LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls that failed'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSCALL LABEL = 'Number of NFS srvr calls made'              FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB NFSSCRTE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls to create file'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSFSST LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls to get fs'        FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSGATR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls to get attr'      FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSLINK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls create hrd lnk'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSLKUP LABEL = 'Percent of NFS srvr calls dir path lkup'    FORMAT = 5.2 ;

```

FIG. 8M

## 26/40

```

ATTRIB NFSSMKDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls create dirs' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSNULL LABEL = 'Percent of NULL NFS svr calls' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSREAD LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls read data file' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRDDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls read dirs' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRDLK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls read sym links' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRMVE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls rm files' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRNME LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls ren files' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRMDR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls rm dirs' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRBCL LABEL = 'Percent of NFS RPC svr rqsts rejected' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRBLN LABEL = 'Number of svr RPC calls truncated' FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB NFSSRCAL LABEL = 'Number of NFS svr RPC calls' FORMAT = BEST12 ;
ATTRIB NFSSNRCV LABEL = 'Number of NULL RPC calls svr received' FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;
ATTRIB NFSSRXCL LABEL = 'Number of NFS svr RPC calls bad headers' FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;
ATTRIB NFSSSATR LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls to store file' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSSLNK LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls create sym lnk' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB NFSSWRTE LABEL = 'Percent of NFS svr calls to write files' FORMAT = 5.2 ;

```

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = NFS ;

BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;

ID QUARTER ;

VAR NFSCBADC NFSCCALL NFSCCRTE NFSCFSST NFSCGATR NFSCLINK  
 NFCLKUP NFSCMKDR NFSCNCLG NFSCNCLS NFSCNULL NFSCREAD  
 NFSCRDDR NFSCRDLK NFSCRMVE NFSCRNME NFSCRMDR NFSCRBCL  
 NFSCRBXI NFSCRCAL NFSCRNCD NFSCRNLN NFSCRRTN NFSCRTOT  
 NFSCRWAT NFSCSATR NFSCSLNK NFSCWRTE NFSSBADC NFSSCALL  
 NFSSCRTE NFSSFSST NFSSGATR NFSSLINK NFSSLKUP NFSSMKDR  
 NFSSNULL NFSSREAD NFSSRDDR NFSSRDLK NFSSRMVE NFSSRNME  
 NFSSRMDR NFSSRBCL NFSSRBLN NFSSRCAL NFSSNRCV NFSSRXCL  
 NFSSSATR NFSSSLNK NFSSWRTE ;

OUTPUT OUT= NFS

MEAN=NFSCBADC NFSCCALL NFSCCRTE NFSCFSST NFSCGATR NFSCLINK  
 NFCLKUP NFSCMKDR NFSCNCLG NFSCNCLS NFSCNULL NFSCREAD  
 NFSCRDDR NFSCRDLK NFSCRMVE NFSCRNME NFSCRMDR NFSCRBCL  
 NFSCRBXI NFSCRCAL NFSCRNCD NFSCRNLN NFSCRRTN NFSCRTOT  
 NFSCRWAT NFSCSATR NFSCSLNK NFSCWRTE NFSSBADC NFSSCALL  
 NFSSCRTE NFSSFSST NFSSGATR NFSSLINK NFSSLKUP NFSSMKDR  
 NFSSNULL NFSSREAD NFSSRDDR NFSSRDLK NFSSRMVE NFSSRNME  
 NFSSRMDR NFSSRBCL NFSSRBLN NFSSRCAL NFSSNRCV NFSSRXCL  
 NFSSSATR NFSSSLNK NFSSWRTE ;

RUN ;

\* BUILD THE Oracle7 PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

DATA ORA ;

SET ORA1 ;

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME

## FIG. 8N



## 27/40

ORAACTTR ORAALERT ORAARCFS ORABFBSY ORABKCKR ORACHDRW  
 ORACHHTR ORADCHHR ORADSKST ORADSPBY ORADSPWT ORAENQTO  
 ORAFRESO ORAFRESP ORAMAXEX ORAOCURU ORAPROCU ORARDGNR  
 ORARDNAR ORASESUS ORAVERVR ORLIBCHR ORRDSZAV ORRLBSU  
 ORSDIPRG ORSTSUSD ORTRANRT ;

IF PARM= 'ActiveTransactions'	THEN ORAACTTR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'Alerts'	THEN ORAALERT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ArchiveFreeSpace'	THEN ORAARCFS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'BkgdCheckpointRate'	THEN ORABKCKR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'BufferBusyRate'	THEN ORABFBSY = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'CacheHitRatio'	THEN ORACHHTR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ChainedRows'	THEN ORACHDRW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'DictCacheHitRatio'	THEN ORADCHHR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'DiskSorts'	THEN ORADSKST = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'DispatcherBusyRates'	THEN ORADSPBY = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'DispatcherWaitTimes'	THEN ORADSPWT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'EnqueueTimeouts'	THEN ORAENQTO = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'FreeSpace'	THEN ORAFRESO = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'FreeSpaceDeficit'	THEN ORAFRESP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'LibraryCacheHitRatio'	THEN ORLIBCHR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'MaximumExtents'	THEN ORAMAXEX = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'OpenCursorsUsed'	THEN ORAOCURU = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ProcessesUsed'	THEN ORAPROCU = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'RedoGeneration Rate'	THEN ORARDGNR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'RedoNotArchived'	THEN ORARDNAR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'RedoSizeAverage'	THEN ORRDSZAV = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'RollbackTSUsed'	THEN ORRLBSU = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SessionsUsed'	THEN ORASESUS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ShutdownInProgress'	THEN ORSDIPRG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SystemTSUsed'	THEN ORSTSUSD = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'TransactionRate'	THEN ORTRANRT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'VersionVerification'	THEN ORAVERVR = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'	FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'	FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'	FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'	FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'	LENGTH = \$35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'	LENGTH = \$15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'	LENGTH = \$8 ;
ATTRIB ORAACTTR LABEL = 'Percent of active vs total transactions'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB ORAALERT LABEL = 'Oracle alert log errors'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB ORAARCFS LABEL = 'Number of Archive logs space available'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;	
ATTRIB ORABKCKR LABEL = 'Number of checkpoints taken per hour'	FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
;	
ATTRIB ORABFBSY LABEL = 'Ratio of waits to block gest per interv'	FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORACHHTR LABEL = 'Ratio of cache hits to all data bfr rds'	FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORACHDRW LABEL = 'Number of chained row fetches per hour'	FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
;	
ATTRIB ORADCHHR LABEL = 'Percent of of Dict reads cache hits'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB ORADSKST LABEL = 'Percent of sorts that are disk sorts'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;

FIG. 80

## 28/40

```

ATTRIB ORADSPBY LABEL = 'Percent of busiest dispatcher busy'      FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORADSPWT LABEL = 'Average longest wait time Sec/100'      FORMAT = TIME12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORAENQTO LABEL = 'Number of locks not granted immediately'  FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
;
ATTRIB ORAFRESP LABEL = 'Percentage of space available'          FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORAFRESO LABEL = 'Segment does not have another extent'    FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORLIBCHR LABEL = 'Percent of library cache hits'          FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORAMAXEX LABEL = 'Percent of Extents available'           FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORAOCURU LABEL = 'Percent of Open Cursors available'      FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORAPROCU LABEL = 'Percent of Processes available'         FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORARDGNR LABEL = 'Blocks per interval of redo data genrted' FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
;
ATTRIB ORARDNAR LABEL = 'Number of redo logs not yet archived'    FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORRDSZAV LABEL = 'Average size of last n redo log entries'  FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORRLBTSU LABEL = 'Percent of space used in the rollback TS' FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORASESUS LABEL = 'Percent of total sessions active'       FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORSDIPRG LABEL = 'Shutdowns in progress'                 FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORSTSUSD LABEL = 'Percent of System TS used'              FORMAT = 5.2      ;
ATTRIB ORTRANRT LABEL = 'Number of transactions per interval'    FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;
ATTRIB ORAVERVR LABEL = 'Verification of db objects loaded'      FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;

```

RUN ;

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = ORA ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR ORAACTTR ORAALERT ORAARCFS ORABFBSY ORABKCKR ORACHDRW
  ORACHHTR ORADCHHR ORADSKST ORADSPBY ORADSPWT ORAENQTO
  ORAFRESO ORAFRESP ORAMAXEX ORAOCURU ORAPROCU ORARDGNR
  ORARDNAR ORASESUS ORAVERVR ORLIBCHR ORRDSZAV ORRLBTSU
  ORSDIPRG ORSTSUSD ORTRANRT ;
OUTPUT OUT= ORA
MEAN=ORAACTTR ORAALERT ORAARCFS ORABFBSY ORABKCKR ORACHDRW
  ORACHHTR ORADCHHR ORADSKST ORADSPBY ORADSPWT ORAENQTO
  ORAFRESO ORAFRESP ORAMAXEX ORAOCURU ORAPROCU ORARDGNR
  ORARDNAR ORASESUS ORAVERVR ORLIBCHR ORRDSZAV ORRLBTSU
  ORSDIPRG ORSTSUSD ORTRANRT ;

```

RUN ;

\*\*\*\*\*;

\* BUILD THE PATROL AGENT PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

\*\*\*\*\*;

```

DATA PA ;
SET PA1 ;
KEEP
  APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
  PADBEXSC PAINTERR PAOUTSJB PATOTERR PAUSRERR PAWKRATE ;

```

```

IF PARM= 'PADeltaBetweenExecSecs' THEN PADBEXSC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PAInternalError' THEN PAINTERR = METRIC ;

```

## FIG. 8P

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

29/40

```

ELSE IF PARM= 'PAOutstandingJobs'      THEN PAOUTSJB = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PATotalErrors'           THEN PATOTERR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PAUserErrors'            THEN PAUSRERR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PAWorkRateExecsMin'      THEN PAWKRATE = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'      FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'                     FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'                     FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'                     FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'               FORMAT = BEST 12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'             LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'               LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'                     LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB PADBEXSC LABEL = 'Number of seconds between executions'  FORMAT = BEST 12. ;
;
ATTRIB PAINTERR LABEL = 'Number of miscellaneous internal errors'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PAOUTSJB LABEL = 'Number of executing jobs on the PA'      FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PATOTERR LABEL = 'Number of errors detected by the PA'      FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PAUSRERR LABEL = 'Number of errors in user-specified cmds'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PAWKRATE LABEL = 'Number of instruction execs performed/m'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = PA ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR PADBEXSC PAINTERR PAOUTSJB PATOTERR PAUSRERR PAWKRATE ;
OUTPUT OUT= PA
MEAN=PADBEXSC PAINTERR PAOUTSJB PATOTERR PAUSRERR PAWKRATE ;

*****

* BUILD THE PROCESS PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

*****

DATA PROC ;
SET PROC1 ;
KEEP
APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
PRCAUSRP PRCEXEC PRCNOZOM PRCNUMPR PRCWAIT PRCPWTIN
PRCPWTUN PRCTOPPS PRCUSERP PRCNUMP ;

LENGTH PRCTOPPS $120 ;

IF PARM= 'PROCAvgUsrProc'      THEN PRCAUSRP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCExec'      THEN PRCEXEC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCNoZombies' THEN PRCNOZOM = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCNumProcs'  THEN PRCNUMPR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCProcWait'  THEN PRCWAIT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCProcWaitInt' THEN PRCPWTIN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCProcWaitUnint' THEN PRCPWTUN = METRIC ;

```

FIG. 8Q

## 30/40

```

ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCTopProcs'      THEN PRCTOPPS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'PROCUserProcs'    THEN PRCUSERP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'ProcNumProcs'     THEN PRCNUMP = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'      FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'                     FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'                     FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'                     FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'               FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'             LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'               LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'                     LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB PRCAUSRP LABEL = 'Average Number Non-root user processes' FORMAT = BEST12 ;
;
ATTRIB PRCEXEC LABEL = 'Number of exec system calls per second'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCNOZOM LABEL = 'Number of zombie processes'           FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCNUMPR LABEL = 'Number of active processes on the system' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB PRCWAIT LABEL = 'Number of processes waiting for resources' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCPWTIN LABEL = 'Number of procs in interruptable wait'  FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCPWTUN LABEL = 'Number of procs in uninterruptable wait' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCTOPPS LABEL = 'Top CPU using processes (max 10)'      LENGTH = $120 ;
ATTRIB PRCUSERP LABEL = 'Number of nonroot user processes'      FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB PRCNUMP LABEL = 'Number of processes per nonroot user'   FORMAT = BEST12.2 ;

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = PROC ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER PRCTOPPS ;
VAR PRCAUSRP PRCEXEC PRCNOZOM PRCNUMPR PRCWAIT PRCPWTIN
    PRCPWTUN PRCUSERP PRCNUMP ;
OUTPUT OUT= PROC
MEAN=PRCAUSRP PRCEXEC PRCNOZOM PRCNUMPR PRCWAIT PRCPWTIN
    PRCPWTUN PRCUSERP PRCNUMP ;

RUN ;

*****

* BUILD THE Sybase10DB PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

*****

DATA SDB ;
SET SDB1 ;
KEEP
APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
SDBEXSPC SDBSGSPC SDBSUSIX SDBTRLOG ;

IF PARM= 'S10DBExpansionSpace' THEN SDBEXSPC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DBSegSpace' THEN SDBSGSPC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DBSuspectIndex' THEN SDBSUSIX = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DBTransactionLog$' THEN SDBTRLOG = METRIC ;

```

FIG. 8R

## 31/40

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'	FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'	FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'	FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'	FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'	LENGTH = \$35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'	LENGTH = \$15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'	LENGTH = \$8 ;
ATTRIB SDBEXSPC LABEL = 'Percent Expansion Space Available'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB SDBSGSPC LABEL = 'Segment Space'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SDBSUSIX LABEL = 'Suspect Index'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SDBTRLOG LABEL = 'Percent Transaction Log Space Available'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = SDB ;  
 BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;  
 ID QUARTER ;  
 VAR SDBEXSPC SDBSGSPC SDBSUSIX SDBTRLOG ;  
 OUTPUT OUT= SDB  
 MEAN=SDBEXSPC SDBSGSPC SDBSUSIX SDBTRLOG ;

RUN ;

\*\*\*\*\*

\* BUILD THE SMP PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

\*\*\*\*\*

DATA SMP ;

SET SMP1 ;

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 SMPCTXSW SMPCTXCLS SMPIDLPC SMPINTTR SMPINTER SMPINVCX  
 SMPMAJFT SMPMINFT SMPRQ15M SMPRQ1MN SMPRQ5MN SMPSPNMX  
 SMPSPNRW SMPSYSCL SMPSYSPC SMPTHMIG SMPUSRPC SMPWTPCT ;

IF PARM= 'SMPContextSwitch'	THEN SMPCTXSW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPCrossCalls'	THEN SMPCTXCLS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPIdlePercent'	THEN SMPIDLPC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPIntThread'	THEN SMPINTTR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPInterrupts'	THEN SMPINTER = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPInvContSwitch'	THEN SMPINVCX = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPMajorFaults'	THEN SMPMAJFT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPMinorFaults'	THEN SMPMINFT = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPRunQLen15Min'	THEN SMPRQ15M = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPRunQLen1Min'	THEN SMPRQ1MN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPRunQLen5Min'	THEN SMPRQ5MN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPSpinMutex'	THEN SMPSPNMX = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPSpinRdWr'	THEN SMPSPNRW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPSyscalls'	THEN SMPSYSCL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPSysPrct'	THEN SMPSYSPC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPThMigration'	THEN SMPTHMIG = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPUserPercent'	THEN SMPUSRPC = METRIC ;

FIG. 8S

## 32/40

```

ELSE IF PARM= 'SMPWaitPercent' THEN SMPWTPCT = METRIC ;

-----
ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' ----- FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB SMPCTXSW LABEL = 'Number of CPU context switches' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPXCCLS LABEL = 'Number of interprocessor cross-calls' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPIDLPC LABEL = 'Percent of time the CPU was idle' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;
ATTRIB SMPINTTR LABEL = 'Number of processor interrupts' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPINTER LABEL = 'Number of interrupts as threads' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPINVCX LABEL = 'Number of involuntary context switches' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPMAJFT LABEL = 'Number of major faults' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPMINFT LABEL = 'Number of minor faults' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPRQ15M LABEL = 'Number of procs in the CPU run queue 1mn' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB SMPRQ1MN LABEL = 'Number of procs in the CPU run queue 5mn' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB SMPRQ5MN LABEL = 'Number of procs in the CPU run queue 15m' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB SMPSPNMX LABEL = 'Number of spins locks not acqrd 1st try' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPSPNRW LABEL = 'Number of r/w locks not acqrd on 1st try' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPSYSCL LABEL = 'Number of system calls' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB SMPSYSPC LABEL = 'Processor time spent on sys activities' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;
ATTRIB SMPTHMIG LABEL = 'Number of thread migs another processor' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
;
ATTRIB SMPUSRPC LABEL = 'Processor time spent waiting' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;
ATTRIB SMPWTPCT LABEL = 'Processor time spent on user activities' FORMAT = TIME11.2 ;

RUN ;

PROC SUMMARY DATA = SMP ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR ;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR SMPCTXSW SMPXCCLS SMPIDLPC SMPINTTR SMPINTER SMPINVCX
    SMPMAJFT SMPMINFT SMPRQ15M SMPRQ1MN SMPRQ5MN SMPSPNMX
    SMPSPNRW SMPSYSCL SMPSYSPC SMPTHMIG SMPUSRPC SMPWTPCT ;
OUTPUT OUT= SMP
MEAN=SMPCTXSW SMPXCCLS SMPIDLPC SMPINTTR SMPINTER SMPINVCX
    SMPMAJFT SMPMINFT SMPRQ15M SMPRQ1MN SMPRQ5MN SMPSPNMX
    SMPSPNRW SMPSYSCL SMPSYSPC SMPTHMIG SMPUSRPC SMPWTPCT ;

RUN ;

```

```

*****
* BUILD THE SWAP PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE
*****

```

FIG. 8T

33/40

```
DATA SWP ;
SET SWP1 ;
KEEP
```

```
APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
SWPSFRSP SWPSIZE SWPUSDPC SWPTOTFR SWPTOTSZ SWPTOTUP
SWPNPAVL ;
```

```
IF PARM= 'SWPSwapFreeSpace' THEN SWPSFRSP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPSwapSize' THEN SWPSIZE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPSwapUsedPercent' THEN SWPUSDPC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPTotSwapFreeSpace' THEN SWPTOTFR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPTotSwapSize' THEN SWPTOTSZ = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPTotSwapUsedPercent' THEN SWPTOTUP = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'SWPnPnPageSizeAvail' THEN SWPNPAVL = METRIC ;
```

```
ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB SWPNPAVL LABEL = 'Number of swap pages available' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
/* STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB SWPTOTFR LABEL = 'Size of the free swap space' FORMAT = BEST12. ; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB SWPTOTSZ LABEL = 'Size of the entire swap space' FORMAT = BEST12. ; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB SWPSFRSP LABEL = 'Size of the available swap space' FORMAT = BEST12. ; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB SWPSIZE LABEL = 'Size of a particular swap area' FORMAT = BEST12. ; /*
STORED AS A COUNT */
ATTRIB SWPUSDPC LABEL = 'Percentage of swap space used' FORMAT = 5.2 ;
```

```
RUN ;
```

```
PROC SUMMARY DATA = SWP ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR ;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR SWPSFRSP SWPSIZE SWPUSDPC SWPTOTFR SWPTOTSZ SWPTOTUP
SWPNPAVL ;
OUTPUT OUT= SWP
MEAN=SWPSFRSP SWPSIZE SWPUSDPC SWPTOTFR SWPTOTSZ SWPTOTUP
SWPNPAVL ;
RUN ;
```

```
*****
* BUILD THE Sybase10 PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE
*****
```

```
DATA SYB ;
SET SYB1 ;
```

FIG. 8U

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

## 34/40

KEEP

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME  
 S10BUSST S10BLPCS S10CONNR S10CPUBY S10CPUIL S10CPUIO  
 S10DKIOE S10DKIOR S10DKIOW S10IDLPR S10LK4GC S10LKRMN  
 S10MUPRC S10MRRDV S10NBLPR S10NPROC S10PKTER S10PKRCV  
 S10PKSNT ;

IF PARM= 'S10BackupServerStatu'	THEN S10BUSST = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10BlockerProcs'	THEN S10BLPCS = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10ConnectionsRemain'	THEN S10CONNR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10CpuBusy'	THEN S10CPUBY = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10CpuIdle'	THEN S10CPUIL = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10CpuIoBusy'	THEN S10CPUIO = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DiskIoErrs'	THEN S10DKIOE = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DiskIoReads'	THEN S10DKIOR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10DiskIoWrites'	THEN S10DKIOW = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10IdleProcs'	THEN S10IDLPR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10Locks4GC'	THEN S10LK4GC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10LocksRemaining'	THEN S10LKRMN = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10MemoryUsedByProcs'	THEN S10MUPRC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10MirrorDevices'	THEN S10MRRDV = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10NumBlockedProcs'	THEN S10NBLPR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10NumProcesses'	THEN S10NPROC = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10PacketErrs'	THEN S10PKTER = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10PacketsRcvd'	THEN S10PKRCV = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'S10PacketsSent'	THEN S10PKSNT = METRIC ;

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp'	FORMAT = DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL = 'Date'	FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time'	FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour'	FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance'	LENGTH = \$35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application'	LENGTH = \$15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node'	LENGTH = \$8 ;
ATTRIB S10BUSST LABEL = 'Backup Server Status'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10BLPCS LABEL = 'Number of Blocker Procs'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10CONNR LABEL = 'Percent Connections Remain'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB S10CPUBY LABEL = 'Percent CPU Busy'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB S10CPUIL LABEL = 'Percent Cpu Idle'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB S10CPUIO LABEL = 'Percent Cpu Io Busy'	FORMAT = 5.2 ;
ATTRIB S10DKIOE LABEL = 'Disk I/O Errs'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10DKIOR LABEL = 'Disk I/O Reads'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10DKIOW LABEL = 'Disk I/O Writes'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10IDLPR LABEL = 'Idle Processes'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10LK4GC LABEL = 'Locks 4GC'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10LKRMN LABEL = 'Locks Remaining'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10MUPRC LABEL = 'Memory Used By Processes'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10MRRDV LABEL = 'Mirrored Devices'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10NBLPR LABEL = 'Number of Blocked Processes'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10NPROC LABEL = 'Number of Processes'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10PKTER LABEL = 'Number of Packet Errs'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10PKRCV LABEL = 'Number of Packets Rcvd'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB S10PKSNT LABEL = 'Number of Packets Sent'	FORMAT = BEST12. ;

FIG. 8V

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)



35/40

RUN ;

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = SYB ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR S10BUSST S10BLPCS S10CONNR S10CPUBY S10CPUIL S10CPUJO
    S10DKIOE S10DKIOR S10DKIOW S10IDLPR S10LK4GC S10LKRMN
    S10MUPRC S10MRRDV S10NBLPR S10NPROC S10PKTER S10PKRCV
    S10PKSNT ;
OUTPUT OUT=SYB
MEAN=S10BUSST S10BLPCS S10CONNR S10CPUBY S10CPUIL S10CPUJO
    S10DKIOE S10DKIOR S10DKIOW S10IDLPR S10LK4GC S10LKRMN
    S10MUPRC S10MRRDV S10NBLPR S10NPROC S10PKTER S10PKRCV
    S10PKSNT ;

```

RUN ;

\*\*\*\*\*;

\* BUILD THE USER PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

\*\*\*\*\*;

DATA USR ;

SET USR1 ;

KEEP

```

APP DATE DATETIME HOUR INSTANCE NODE PARM QUARTER TIME
USRNOSES USRNUMBR ;

```

```

IF PARM= 'USRNoUser' THEN USRNUMBR = METRIC ;
ELSE IF PARM= 'USRNoSession' THEN USRNOSES = METRIC ;

```

```

ATTRIB DATETIME LABEL = 'Date Time Stamp' FORMAT= DATETIME21.2 ;
ATTRIB DATE LABEL= 'Date' FORMAT = DATE9. ;
ATTRIB TIME LABEL = 'Time' FORMAT = TIME10.2 ;
ATTRIB HOUR LABEL = 'Hour' FORMAT = Z2. ;
ATTRIB QUARTER LABEL = 'Quarter' FORMAT = BEST12. ;
ATTRIB INSTANCE LABEL = 'Instance' LENGTH = $35 ;
ATTRIB APP LABEL = 'Application' LENGTH = $15 ;
ATTRIB NODE LABEL = 'Node' LENGTH = $8 ;
ATTRIB USRNUMBR LABEL = 'Number of unique users currently logged' ;
ATTRIB USRNUMBR LABEL = 'Number of active non-root user sessions' ;

```

RUN ;

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA = USR ;
BY NODE APP INSTANCE DATETIME DATE TIME HOUR;
ID QUARTER ;
VAR USRNOSES USRNUMBR ;
OUTPUT OUT=USR
MEAN=USRNOSES USRNUMBR ;
RUN ;

```

QUIT;

FIG. 8W

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

36/40

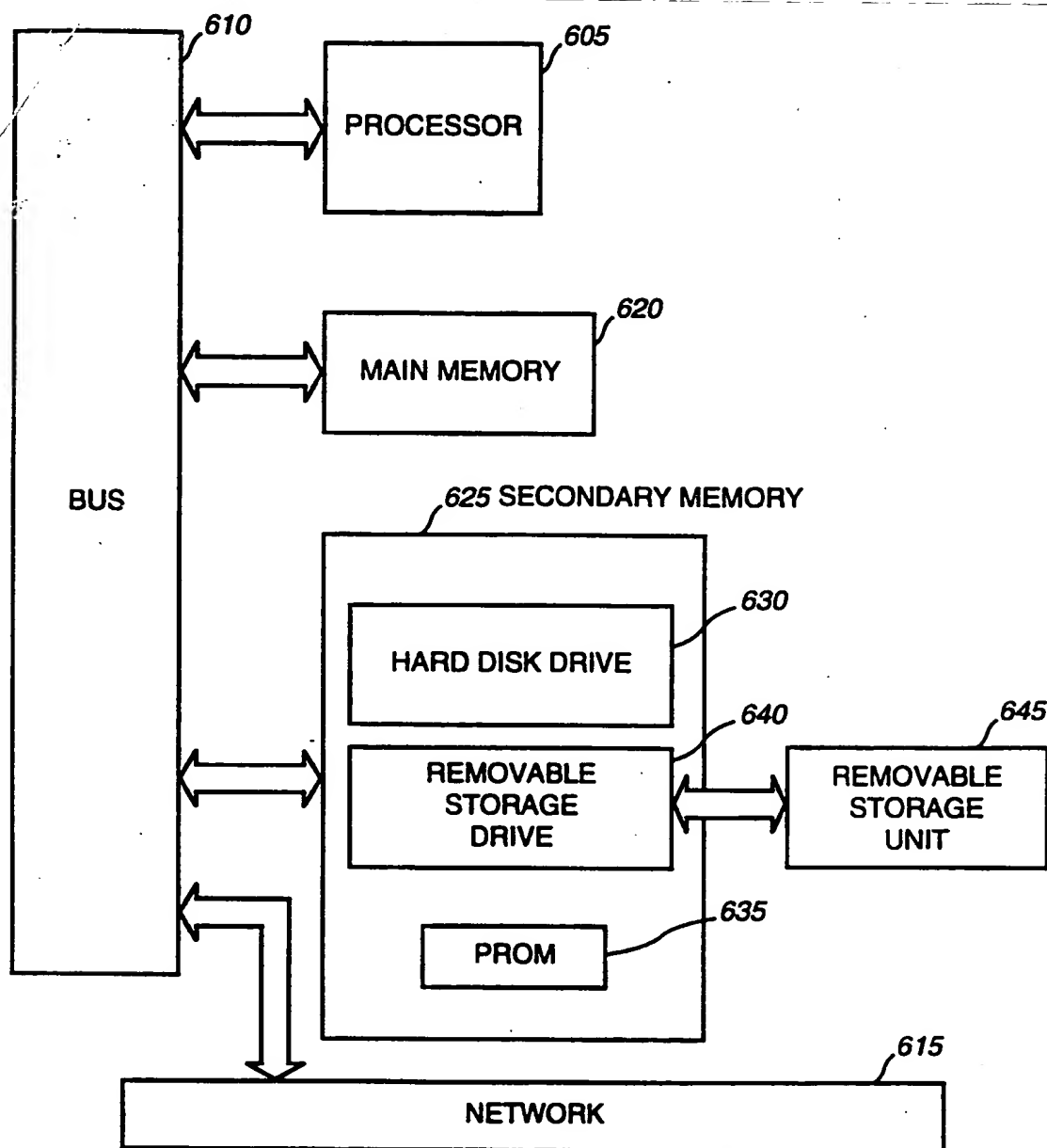


FIG. 9

37/40

Patrol Parameter	ITSV Variable Name	Description
ACTPRCPUPerc	ACTPCPUP	% of CPU use for the selected active process.
ACTPRCPUTime	ACTPCCTM	Accumulated CPU time for the selected active process.
ACTPRDeltaCPU	ACTPRDCP	Change in CPU time since the last collection.
ACTPRMem	ACTPMMEM	Amount of memory the selected active process is consuming.
ACTPRMemWait	ACTPMEMW	Warns if the active process is waiting for memory.
ACTPRRank	ACTPRRNK	Rank of active processes.
CPUCpuUtil	CPUTIL	Percent CPU utilization
CPUIdleTime	CPIDLETIM	Percent of time CPU was idle
CPUInt	CPUINT	# of non-VME device interrupts.
CPULoad	CPULOAD	1-minute load average from the uptime command.
CPUProcSwch	CPUPSWCH	Total # of CPU context switches per second.
CPURunQSize	CPRUNQSZ	Average # of processes in the run
CPU SysTime	CPSYSTM	Percent of CPU time spent in system mode
CPUUserTime	CPUSERTM	Percent of CPU time spent in user mode
CPUWSwp	CPUWSWP	% of time the CPU spends waiting for swap I/O operations.
CPUWio	CPUWIO	% of time that the CPU spends waiting for I/O operations.
DSKAvgQueue	DSKAVGQ	Average # of disk I/O requests in the
DSKAvgServ	DSKAVGST	Average service time (ms), in which transfer requests are completed
DSKAvgWait	DSKAVGWT	Average time transfer requests wait in queue
DSKBps	DSKBPS	# of 1-KB blocks read from or written to the device per second.
DSKMps	DSKMSPS	Average disk seek time for the device.
DSKPercentBusy	DSKPCBSY	Percent of time a the device is busy
DSKRead	DSKREAD	# of disk read requests per second.
DSKReadWrite	DSKRDWRT	# of read and write requests made to the device per second.
DSKSps	DSKSPS	# of disk seeks per second.
DSKTps	DSKTPS	# of disk transfers performed per second.
DSKWrite	DSKWRITE	# of KBs written to disk per second.
FSCapacity	FSCAPCTY	Percent of file system storage currently in
FSFreeInodes	FSFINODE	# of unused I-nodes on the local file system.
FSInodeUsedPercent	FSINPCTU	Percent of I nodes used
KERDirBlk	KERDIRBK	# of directory blocks read per second
KERFileUsedPercent	KERFLUPC	The % of Kernel file slots in use
KERGNodeUsedPercent	KERGNUSD	% of the kernel G-node slots being used.
KERIGet	KERIGET	# of files locate by an I-Node entry
KERINodeUsedPercent	KERINUPC	% of kernel I-node slots being used.
KERLgAlloc	KERLGALC	Memory in bytes allocated for large memory requests by KMA
KERLgFail	KERLGFAL	# of large memory pool requests that were not satisfied.
KERLgMem	KERLGMEM	Amount of memory in bytes available in the KMA
KERLockUsedPercent	KERLUPCT	% of the kernel lock slots being used.
KERMsg	KERMSG	# of message operations per second
KERNamel	KERNAMEI	# of file system pathname searches being performed.
KEROvzAlloc	KEROVALC	Amount of memory dynamically allocated for oversized requests.

FIG. 10A

38/40

Patrol Parameter	ITSV Variable Name	Description
KEROvzFail	KEROVFAL	# of requests for oversized memory that could not be satisfied.
KERProcUsedPercent	KERPUPCT	% of Kernel process slots used
KERSemOps	KERSEMOP	# of semaphore operations per second
KERSmlAlloc	KERSMALC	Memory in bytes allocated to the small memory request pool
KERSmlFail	KERSMFAL	# of small memory requests that failed.
KERSmlMem	KERSMMEM	Memory (in bytes) available in the small memory request pool
KERSysCall	KERSYSCL	Total # of system calls per second
LOGFileSize	LOGFLSIZ	Size of the file being monitored.
MEMActiveVirPage	MEMACVPG	# of active virtual pages
MEMAddrTransFault	MEMADTRF	# of pages that were not in physical memory when accessed.
MEMAllocD	MEMALOC	Amount of memory allocated to heap memory.
MEMBFree	MEMBFREE	Amount, in bytes, of heap memory freed per second.
MEMBRead	MEMBREAD	# of physical reads per sec from the disk to the buffer cache.
MEMBReq	MEMBREQ	Amount of memory requested per second by the heap.
MEMBWrt	MEMBWRT	# of physical writes per sec to disk from the system buffer cache.
MEMBlkPerReq	MEMBPREQ	# of memory blocks searched per request.
MEMCache	MEMCACHE	# of page faults corrected by bringing pages in from the page cache.
MEMCow	MEMCOW	# of Copy On Write page faults
MEMCpyW	MEMCOPYW	# of page protection faults on shared copy-on-write pages.
MEMDFill	MEMDFILL	# of page faults due to demand
MEMFlush	MEMFLUSH	# single processor Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB) flushes per sec
MEMFreeMem	MEMFREEM	# of 1 KB pages of memory available
MEMHeapMem	MEMHPMEM	# of 1 -KB pages allocated to the system dynamic heap.
MEMIdGet	MEMIDGET	# of new Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB) IDs issued per second.
MEMIdPrg	MEMIDPRG	# Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB) IDs purged per sec/process.
MEMIdWrp	MEMIDWRP	# flushes per sec caused by depleted (TLB) IDs.
MEMLRead	MEMLREAD	Logical blocks read per sec from system buffer
MEMLWrt	MEMLWRT	# of writes per sec to system buffer
MEMOverHd	MEMOVRHD	Amount of memory overhead for heap block management.
MEMPFault	MEMPFALT	# of detected page protection faults that caused pages to be copied.
MEMPRead	MEMPREAD	# of raw reads per sec from char devices
MEMPWrt	MEMPWRT	# of raw writes per sec to char devices
MEMPageAnticipated	MEMPGANT	Anticipated short
MEMPageFreed	MEMPGFRD	# 1-KB mem pages added to free list by the page-stealing daemon.
MEMPagein	MEMPGIN	# of 1 KB pages of memory swapped
MEMPageOut	MEMPGOUT	# of 1 KB pages of memory swapped
MEMPageScanned	MEMPSCND	# 1-KB mem pages scanned per sec by the page-stealing daemon
MEMPgFil	MEMPGFIL	# page faults reclaimed by bringing the pages in from the file system.
MEMPgSwp	MEMPGSWP	# page faults reclaimed by bringing pages in from the swap space.
MEMRCache	MEMRCACH	% of logical reads that are in the buffer cache.
MEMRFault	MEMRFALT	# of page reference faults per second.
MEMRegionsIn	MEMREGIN	# of 1-KB memory pages, or regions, that have been swapped in
MEMRegionsOut	MEMRGOUT	# of 1-KB memory pages, or regions, that have been swapped out
MEMReq	MEMREQ	# of memory allocation requests per second.
MEMSteal	MEMSTEAL	# of page protection faults on unshared writable pages.
MEMSwpBf	MEMSWPBF	# of swap buffer calls per second.

FIG. 10B

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

39/40

Patrol Parameter	ITSV Variable Name	Description
MEMSync	MEMSYNC	# Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB) flushes per sec, all processors.
MEMTFault	MEMTFALT	# of user page table faults or kernel virtual address translation faults.
MEMUnused	MEMUNUSD	# of bytes of heap memory available for allocation.
MEMVmPrg	MEMVMPRG	# individual (TLB) entries purged per sec
MEMWCache	MEMWCACH	% of logical blocks written in the buffer cache.
MEMWire	MEMWIRE	Locked memory the # of 1 KB
MEMZero	MEMZERO	# of memory pages zero-filled on demand.
NETCollisionPrc	NETCOLPC	Percent of output attempts made by the host
NETInErrPrc	NETIERRP	Percent of incoming data packets containing
NETOutErrPrc	NETOERRP	Percent of outgoing data packets containing
NETPacketsOut	NETPKTSO	Total # on outgoing packets within a
NETPacketsIn	NETPKTSI	Total # on incoming packets within a
NFSCBadCall	NFSCBADC	Percent of NFS client calls that failed since
NFSCCall	NFSCCALL	# of NFS client calls made since
NFSCCreate	NFSCCRTE	% of all NFS client calls made to create a new file.
NFSCFsStat	NFSCFSST	% of all NFS client calls made to retrieve file attributes or files statistics.
NFSCGetAttr	NFSCGATR	% of all NFS client calls that are requests to get file attributes.
NFSCLink	NFSCLINK	% of all NFS client calls made to create hard links.
NFSCLookUp	NFSCCLKUP	% of all NFS client calls made to look up directory paths.
NFSCMkDir	NFSCMKDR	% of all NFS client calls that are calls made to create directories.
NFSCNclGet	NFSCNCLG	# times the client had to request a new client handle for an NFS call.
NFSCNclSleep	NFSCNCLS	# times the kernel must wait to obtain client structure information.
NFSCNull	NFSCNULL	% of NFS client calls that request no action other than acknowledgment.
NFSCRead	NFSCREAD	% of all NFS client calls that are calls to read data from files.
NFSCReadDir	NFSCRDDR	% of all NFS client calls made to read directories.
NFSCReadLink	NFSCRDLK	% of NFS client calls made to read symbolic links.
NFSCRemove	NFSCRMVE	% of all NFS client calls made to remove files.
NFSCRename	NFSCRNME	% of all NFS client calls made to rename files.
NFSCRmDir	NFSCRMDR	% of all NFS client calls made to remove directories.
NFSCRpcBadCall	NFSCRBCL	# NFS client RPC calls
NFSCRpcBadXid	NFSCRBXI%	of client of all NFS server calls made to read symbolic links.
NFSSRemove	NFSSRMVE	% of all NFS server calls made to remove files.
NFSSRename	NFSSRNME	% of all NFS server calls made to rename files.
NFSSRmDir	NFSSRMDR	% of all NFS server calls made to remove directories.
NFSSRpcBadCall	NFSSRBCL	Percent of NFS RPC server requests rejected
NFSSRpcBadLen	NFSSRBLN	# of server RPC calls that are
NFSSRpcCall	NFSSRCAL	# of NFS server RPC calls since the
NFSSRpcNullRecv	NFSSNRCV	# of null RPC calls that the server received.
NFSSRpcXdrCall	NFSSRXCL	# of NFS server RPC calls whose
NFSSSetAttr	NFSSSATR	% of all NFS server calls made to store file attributes.
NFSSSymLink	NFSSSLNK	% of all NFS server calls made to create symbolic links.
NFSSWrite	NFSSWRTE	% of all NFS server calls made to write files.
PADeltaBetweenExecSecs	PADBEXSC	# of sec between executions. Value is the RUNQ_DELTA var.
PAInternalError	PAINTERR	# of miscellaneous internal errors.
PAOutstandingJobs	PAOUTSJB	# of currently exec jobs on the PATROL Agent & time started.
PATotalErrors	PATOTERR	Total # of errors detected by the PATROL Agent.

FIG. 10C

Substitute Sheet (Rule 26)

40/40

Patrol Parameter	ITSV Variable Name	Description
PAUserErrors	PAUSRERR	# of errors that have occurred in user-specified commands.
PAWorkRateExecsMin	PAWKRATE	# of instruction exec performed per min by the PATROL Agent.
PRNQLength	PRNQLNTH	# of print jobs waiting in the print queue.
PROCAvgUsrProc	PRCAUSRP	Average # of processes per non root
PROCExec	PRCEXEC	# of exec system calls per second.
PROCNoZombies	PRCNOZOM	Total # of zombie processes.
PROCNumProcs	PRCNUMPR	Total # of active processes on the system.
PROCProcWait	PRCWAIT	# of processes currently waiting for
PROCProcWaitInt	PRCPWTIN	# of processes in an interruptible wait state.
PROCProcWaitUnint	PRCPWTUN	# of processes in an uninterruptable wait state.
PROCTopProcs	PRCTOPPS	# of processes (up to a maximum of
PROCUserProcs	PRCUSERP	# of non root user processes
ProcNumProcs	PRCNUMP	# of active processes on the system
SMPContextSwitch	SMPCTXSW	# of CPU context switches.
SMPCrossCalls	SMPCXCLS	# of interprocessor cross-calls.
SMPIdlePercent	SMPIDLPC	Percent of time CPU was idle
SMPIntThread	SMPINTTR	# of interrupts as threads, excluding clock interrupts.
SMPInterrupts	SMPINTER	# of processor interrupts.
SMPInvContSwitch	SMPINVCX	# of processor involuntary context switches.
SMPMajorFaults	SMPMAJFT	# of major faults.
SMPMinorFaults	SMPMINFT	# of minor faults.
SMPRunQLen15Min	SMPRQ15M	Avg # of processes in CPU run queue during the last 15 minutes.
SMPRunQLen1Min	SMPRQ1MN	Avg # of processes in CPU run queue during the last minute.
SMPRunQLen5Min	SMPRQ5MN	Avg # of processes in CPU run queue during the last 5 minutes.
SMPSpinMutex	SMPSPNMX	# of spins on mutexes, or locks not acquired on the first try.
SMPSpinRdWr	SMPSPNRW	# of reader and writer locks not acquired on the first try.
SMPSystemCalls	SMPSYSCL	# of system calls.
SMPSystemPrcnt	SMPSPSPC	Amount of time spent on system activities
SMPThMigration	SMPTHMIG	# of thread migrations to another processor.
SMPUserPercent	SMPUSRPC	Amount of time spent on user requested
SMPWaitPercent	SMPWTPCT	Amount of processor time spent waiting.
SWPSwapFreeSpace	SWPSFRSP	Size of the available swap space.
SWPSwapSize	SWPSIZE	Size of a particular swap area.
SWPSwapUsedPercent	SWPUSDPC	% of swap space used for a particular swap area.
SWPTotSwapFreeSpace	SWPTOTFR	Size of the free swap space
SWPTotSwapSize	SWPTOTSZ	Size of the entire swap space
SWPTotSwapUsedPercent	SWPTOTUP	% of the entire swap space that is in use.
SWPnPageSizeAvail	SWPNPAVL	# of swap pages available on the
USRNoSession	USRNOSES	# of active nonroot user sessions currently on this machine.
USRNoUser	USRNUMBR	# of unique users currently logged

FIG. 10D

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.  
 PCT/US99/04243

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 15/163, 13/12, 13/00, 5/00, 9/44; H04N 1/21; H03M 9/00

US CL : 707/4, 10, 101, 203 ; 395/200.18, 500; 341/100; 358/402

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 707/4, 10, 101, 203 ; 395/200.18, 500; 341/100; 358/402

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

None

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, NPL(Non-Patent Literature), IEEE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,638,517 A (BARTEK et al) 10 June 1997, col. 2, lines 20-62.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	US 5,030,951 A (EDA et al) 09 July 1991, col. 3, lines 19-25.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	US 4,791,558 A (CHAITIN et al) 13 December 1988, see abstract.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	US 5,206,946 A (BRUNK) 27 April 1993, col. 2, lines 3-36.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	US 5,627,997 A (PEARSON et al) 06 May 1997, col. 2, lines 23-26.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	US 5,461,488 A (WITEK) 24 October 1995, see abstract.	1, 16, 25, 29



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 APRIL 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 MAY 1999

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Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

Thomas G. Black

Telephone No. (703) 305-9707

*James R. Matthews*

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
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## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,463,772 A (THOMPSON et al) 31 October 1995, see abstract.	1, 16, 25, 29
X,P	US 5,794,234 A (CHURCH et al) 11 August 1998, col. 2, lines 20-55.	1, 16, 25, 29
X,P	US 5,848,415 A (GUICK) 08 December 1998, see abstract.	1,16, 25, 29
X	LEE et al. Design of Scan Dornat Converter Using the Bisigmoidal Interpolation, Consumer Electronics, IEEE Transactions. June 1998. Vol. 44. Issue 3 pages 1115-1121.	1, 16, 25, 29
Y	BORGHOFF et al. Contranint-based for distributed problem Solving. Science of Computer Programming. January 1998. Vol. 30, Issue 1-2. pages 201-225.	1, 16
Y	SUGAWA et al. An Area Efficient Hardware Sharing Filter Generator Suitable for Multiple Video Format Conversions. IEEE Transactions. June 1997. Vol. 43, Issue 3.	1, 16, 25
Y	US 5,566,332 A (ADAIR et al) 15 October 1996, col. 3, lines10-63.	1,16, 25, 29



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